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"MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP,"

PLATFORM OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, ADOPTED SEPTEMBER 9, 1905.

In modern society, Labor, mental and manual, co-operative and social Labor, applied to the land, produces all wealth; Capital, trustified and corrupt, decadent and parasitic Capital, through its possession of the natural resources and machinery, owns and abuses it. Labor, the producer of all wealth, shorn of its product by Capital, through the latter's ownership of nature's gifts to man and the machinery evolved by society, owns nothing but its brain and its brawn—its labor power. Labor, in order to live, must sell its labor power in the labor market; that is, Labor must sell itself, seeing that its labor power is inseparable from itself, to the employer—the capitalist—by the hour, day or week, as the conditions of the labor market permit. In the labor market, the price of Labor—its wages—are determined just as the price of pork, lumber, steel, etc., are determined in their respective markets; that is, according to the law of supply and demand. If the supply is big wages will be small; if the demand is great wages will be high. In brief, Labor is a commodity, subject to the laws governing all commodities, and a wage slave.

The necessity to make a merchandise of itself and, through the wages system, permit the Capitalist Class to rob it of its products, will be imposed upon Labor as long as the present private ownership of Capital prevails. In order to obtain all the wealth that it produces and be free from wage slavery, Labor must abolish Capitalism in all its forms. By organizing production for use instead of profit, on the basis of the social ownership of capital, or Socialism, Labor will cease to be a merchandise, exploited for the benefit of the Capitalist Class. Labor will then rise to the dignity of true manhood upon the foundations guaranteed by social evolution, which tends to social ownership; and in accordance with it own incoptestible righa to the fruits of its toil, together with its indispensable value to progress and civilization. Until this is done, until Labor abolishes the system of the private ownership of Capital which makes it a merchandise, and substitutes in its stead the system of social ownership, which will permit of its greatest development on all lines, all reforms that pretend to free Labor, while compelling it to remain a merchandise, will prove a delusion and a fraud, full of bitter disappointment and pessimistic reaction.

Such a delusion, such a fraud is the so-called "municipal control, or ownership, of public utilities." This delusion, this fraud, is advocated, in one form or another by all the capitalist parties and factions engaged in this municipal campaign, aided and abetted by the Social Democratic, alias "Socialist" party. It is a most pretentious, vicious and dangerous delusion and fraud, in that it not only fails to destroy the merchandise character of Labor, and set it free from wage slavery, but it perpetuates and strengthens the hold of the very class against which it is alleged to be directed—the Capitalist Class.

"Municipal control, or ownership, of public utilities," is a means:

First—Of aiding the small capitalists—the picayunne landlords, storekeepers and manufacturers—to secure lower taxes, cheaper gas, heat and motive power.

Second—Of enabling the big capitalists to dispose of bankrupt and obsolete properties, at exorbitant profits, to the municipality—properties such as the oft-reorganized Chicago Traction system and the East River ferries.

Third—Of affording the capitalist class—both big and litle, principally big—a safe and remunerative investment: over one billon dollars are invested in English municipal undertakings of various kinds, at a rate of interest preeminently satisfactory to English capitalists, many of whom prefer municipal to corporation bonds on that account.

Fourth—Of using the credit of the municipality in the interests of private constructing and operating corporations, headed by ultra-capitalists, as in the case of the New York Subway, an underground railroad system, paid for by the city, but constructed and operated by the Rothschild-Belmont syndicates, at enormous profits to themselves, low wages to their striking and outraged employes, and general inconvenience to passengers.

Fifth—Of fastening the political domination of the Capitalist Class upon the working class, as in the Police and Fire Departments, the Post Office, and other "municipalized and "nationalized" "public utilities," at present under the control of the capitalist political parties.

Sixth—Of stemming the tide of working class activity in favor of Socialism, by adding to the roll of comparatively well-paid public employes, a few thousand workmen—a sop to the great working class, which, seeing more clearly from day to day what is necessary to its real salvation, must, so the capitalists reason, be humbugged by a few crumbs from the "municipal control, or ownership, of public utilities" table.

"Municipal control, or ownership of public utilities," can only benefit the members of the working class when it is made a part of the working class program to end the merchandise character of Labor, through the inauguration of Socialism. This working class program requires the creation of a working class municipal government and the restitution of public utility franchises and properties to the people from whom they were stolen and against whom they are used as a means of wage exploitation and public filching. Socialist municipal ownership is based on the principle of capitalist confiscation and elimination, under the direction and in the interests of the working class, who construct, operate and use "public utilities," whether through municipal credit or the investments of the capitalist class, both of which have their origin primarily in the wealth produced by and stolen from the working class by the capitalist class. In brief, Socialist municipal ownership is part and parcel of the program of destroying the merchandise character of Labor and securing to Labor the fruits of its mental, manual, co-operative and social efforts, now appropriated by trustified, corrupt, decadent and parasitic Capital.

Socialist municipal ownership is no lure, no sop, no delusion. It is a step leading to the inauguration of Socialism. Until it is embraced and prosecuted as such, every improvement in machinery that displaces Labor, every big construction enterprise, aye, even "municipally" owned ones, that attracts thousands of the unemployed to this city, as did the Subway, every improvement in transportation, light, heat, and power that congests population, increases rent and facilitates the exploitation of Labor, will leave Labor's condition unimproved, if not worse than before; while the power of Capital will wax stronger, more oppressive, corrupt and unbearable than ever.

On with the overthrow of the merchandise character of Labor, and the inauguration of Socialism, via SOCIALIST municipal ownership!

POPE FIGHTING SOCIALISM.

Reports from Italy state that Pope Pius X, being alarmed at the spread of Socialism among the Italians, has sent a decree to all Catholic Churches in the country, commanding that for some time to come special sermons inculcating "law and order" and contentment with their present conditions be preached to all their congregations. Even the soldiers are becoming imbued with the revolutionary doctrines, and the authorities are beginning to fear that the troops might rebel if, in the event of a strike, they were called upon to butcher their brethren. The soldiers' baggage is being particularly searched for Socialist literature.

POLISHING UP FOR SALE.

London, Sept. 17.—At last night's meeting of the Strand Board of Guardians an application was received from an inmate of the workhouse named Kennedy for a set of false teeth. The applicant stated that being, toothless he was unable to get work. It being stated that a set would cost six guineas, it was decided to see whether something cheaper could not be obtained. A week or two ago the board paid three guineas for a false nose for another inmate to enable him to go out and get work, and some time previously a man was provided with a false ear for the same purpose.

I. W. W. ACTIVITY

WORK OF FORMING INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL WELL UNDER WAY.

Joint Committee Devising Constitution—General Organizer Shurtleff Offers Good Suggestions to Comrades and Sympathizers.

Activity in pushing the local agitation for Industrial Workers of the World is going right along and many good connections are being made that will presently materialize into tangible organization which will give added strength to the organization already effected. The work of getting together the new Industrial Council is progressing and the joint committee selected to devise a constitution met again on Wednesday night at No. 6 Front street, near South Ferry. A delegate meeting is also to be held at an early date to formally organize the Council.

In connection with the methods of carrying on the work for the I. W. W. in New York and vicinity, the folowing letter containing some good suggestions has been handed to the Weekly People by Organizer Shurtleff:

"I have received several letters recently from Eastern cities saying we are trying to organize certain industries, or we are arranging for a mass meeting to organize a local of the I. W. W.

"I desire to call the attention of those interested in the organization of the Industrial Workers of the World, in and outside of New York, that it is not necessary to call a meeting or arrange for one before getting into communication with our Eastern office.

"Send us the name or names of one or more workers in any industry that you think might be interested in our form of organization and we will do the rest. Do not think we are particularly anxious to secure or put out our energies at present in reviving the wrecks of the old trade unions; for they are coming to us as fast as they can shake off the load they are carrying from their backs.

"Out of the twenty millions of wage workers in the country, at the outside figure, but two millions are organized. This is indictment of itself enough, against the organization that has been in the field for twenty-five years, and we need no other (neither their members.) It is up to us to organize a fair proportion of the eighteen millions of unorganized workers, and the betrayed, disunited, disheartened, craft divided remnants of the numerous divisions of the present organized workers who have, against the most tremendous odds during their past existence, been battling bravely against their united masters with their divided forces, will fall readily and gladly into their proper division of their Industrial Department of the I. W. W., and with us march on and fight as a united class until the goal, wherein the worker will receive the full product of his toil, has been reached.

"The workers are awaking. The revolution is on. There is no time for delay waiting for mass meetings. Send us the names and addresses of those interested, particularly of the unorganized industries at once, and we will arrange meetings and do the part that you have set aside for the work of our office.

W. Shurtleff.

"Office, Room 7, 150 E. 125th St., N. Y."

United Metal Workers Carrying On A Vigorous and Successful Campaign.

Chicago, Ill. Sept. 15—Chas. Kirkpatrick who was elected General-Secretary of the United Metal Workers, to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Chas. O. Sherman to the Presidency of the Industrial Workers of the World, has, in conjunction with Wm. E. Trautmann, General Secretary-Treasurer of the I. W. W., been holding a series of meetings among the metal workers of Pullman and other suburbs of the city. The results so far have been very satisfactory, for not only have individual metal workers joined the United Metal Workers, but the prospects for organizing several locals are considered very good.

The activity displayed by the U. M. W. and the I. W. W., has naturally incurred the opposition of different craft organizations, like the Structural Iron Workers, Boilermakers and Machinists, who are doing all in their power to injure the United Metal Workers. The Structural Iron Workers have gone so far as to put an organizer, one Hill, in the field in the effort to secure the members of the United Metal Workers by any means advisable under the circumstances. Efforts are being made to force the United Metal Workers out of employment, and to strike the jobs on which they are employed. Hill has spent hundreds of dollars, without success, as he has failed in all his efforts to "do" the U. M. W. and the I. W. W.

The machinists' organization also tried their blandishments upon the metal workers, but up-to-date they have scored zero for their pains.

It will be recollected that the U. M. W. withdrew from the A. F. of L. last December, because it refused to permit Gompers and Co., to dismember it, by chartering organizations that would organize crafts within its jurisdiction. It is an industrial organization. This will explain the secret of the attacks centered against it.

WHAT LOCAL 551 IS DOING.

One of the most interested and hard working locals of the I. W. W. in New York, is Industrial Mixed Union 551, formerly a Federal Labor Union of the A. L. U.

At its last meeting five applications were received that were turned over to the various industrial unions to which they belonged. This naturally keeps the local down in membership and I would urge all friends and members of the I. W. W. to assist this local by securing as many members for them as possible of those whose industries are not organized. The Union meets the first and third Monday of each month at Beethoven Hall, 210 East Fifth street. C. E. Jones is president, and F. J. Hanneman secretary. Both are progressive, active workers and members of the Social Democratic party.

W. Shurtleff.

Successful Quarterly Convention of Musicans Held at Newark, N. J.

The quarterly meeting of the New Jersey State organization of the International Musicians, I. W. W., formerly A. L. U., which was held at Armora Hall, Newark, Friday, Sept. 15, was enthusiastic and successful. Forty-one delegates were present from the various locals. An interesting discussion was had and some slight changes made in the constitution Shurtleff and a delegation from New York City were present. An address was delivered by J. Shomberg of Local 41, New York.

After the regular business of the convention was transacted a banquet was held.

MUSICIANS JOIN THE I. W. W.

East St. Louis, Ill., Sept. 11.—On Labor Day, W. W. Cox addressed an A. F. of L. gathering at Granite City on "Industrial Unionism." The result was that the Musicians' Union, now connected with the A. F. of L., will withdraw and join the I. W. W.

Last Saturday night and Sunday, Cox was in Springfield, Ill., and formed a mixed local of the I. W. W. The work is progressing.

New York Musical Organizations Amalgamate.

The consolidation of Musicians' Local 11, S. T. & L. A., and Local 41, International Musicians' Union, took place on Sept. 14, with a parade and banquet at Beethoven Hall. Promptly at 12 o'clock noon a parade was formed at the headquarters of Local 11 and headed by a band from Local 31, marched to their new home at 210 East Fifth street, where they were all obligated into the International Musical Union subdivision of the Public Service Department of the Industrial Workers of the World. The consolidation gives the union 500 members,

Addresses were delivered by the local officers and General Organizer Shurtleff who is also International Secretary of the I. M. U. Shurtleff, in the course of his speech, reminded the members that they must not, as musicians, lose sight of the ultimate aim and goal of the I. W. W., the time when the worker will receive the full product of his toil and the Co-operative Commonwealth be ushered in. When that times comes, he said, the musicians will be among the most honored and favored workers of the Industrial Movement.

Speaking of present conditions, the speaker stated that musicians should be the most earnest workers in union lines for the better the pay received by the wage workers generally, the better would be the conditions procurable by the musicians. Therefore, it was to

(Continued on page 6.)

CORRUPTION EXPOSED

IN MEAT CUTTERS' UNION NO. 88 OF ST. LOUIS—INVESTIGATION PENDING.

Officials Take Money From Bosses' Organization to Boycott "Scab" Markets, While, at the Same time, Raking in the Dues of Their Dupes—Prominent "Socialist" Party Member Involved.

(Special Correspondence).

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 13.—During the late butcher strike it became clear to a good number of Local No. 88, Amalgamated Butchers and Meat Cutters' Union, that they were being misled by corrupt leaders. These withdrew and organized a local of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance and have now re-organized into the Industrial Workers of the World. That their sight was clear, the following article, published in the Boss Butchers and Packers' Association's official journal, "The Butchers and Packers' Gazette" of September 9, will confirm:

"MEAT BUTCHERS' UNION NO. 88 OF ST. LOUIS ON THE ROCKS.

"Meat Cutters' Union No. 88 of St. Louis, Mo., is practically out of business and the headuqarters on Franklin avenue are closed. Mr. Gustave Waekerly, formerly business agent, is now employed in the East St. Louis branch of the Anheuser-Bush Brewing Co. This organization also had its troubles. The bill of $900 presented by the officials as the expenses of boycotting 'scab' markets in St. Louis, caused much kicking and was really the cause of the disruption. The boycotters were certainly well paid for accomplishing nothing. The Master Butchers' Association, through the influence of Lessman, foolishly contributed sixty dollars weekly for several weeks to the meat cutters officials to assist in boycotting markets open on Sunday. The meat cutters officials claimed that they did not have funds to prosecute the boycotts, hence the unwise financial assistance by the Master Butchers' Association.

"Mr. Joseph Denecke, a step-brother or some sort of a relative of Lessman, and who was with the latter in his market at 2001 Manchester avenue, was vice president of the Meat Cutters' Union, and subsequently president. Inasmuch as it is against the constitution and by-laws of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America to receive money from employers, an investigation is now pending and the end is not yet in sight."

This exposure was brought about because of the change of officers in the Master Butchers and Packers Association. As the article shows, the fakirs had a good thing while it lasted, they receiving money from the bosses and the rank and file of the union at the same time. The latter were also forced to distribute boycotting circulars on Sunday mornings, while the fakirs took it easy and took in the cash. The headquarters were open in the daytime for the bosses to make dickers with the fakirs, and at night for the poor dues-paying dupes. But it seems as though their little confidence game has been discovered and that the rank and file are getting wise.

The business agent, Gus Waeckerly, who is mentioned in the above article, was a candidate on the "Socialist" party ticket for Inspector of Weights and Measures at the last election. The "Socialist" party in St. Louis has a good deal of this kind of material in its make-up, hence their local "official organ," The St. Louis Labor, of which G. A. Hoehn, the ex-deputy sheriff, is editor, is upholding the A. F. of L., while the honest and intelligent members favor the I. W. W. A resolution was drawn up by these to change the policy of the paper, but Hoehn and his crowd won out with the aid of trickery.

All in all, things are beginning to shape themselves in the right direction, and from every indication, everything looks favorable for a strong movement of the Industrial Workers of the World in this town.

The above are the straws that show which way the wind is blowing, so let us get down to work and use every opportunity to build up the Industrial Workers of the World.

J. S.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second the day, third the year.

RUMBLINGS AND EXPLOSIONS

SECOND SERIES—MORE TO COME

I

[By Thor Thorston, In the Faribault, Minn., "Referendum" of Sept. 2.]

GO "HOME". A PLEA TO THE SOCIALISTS IN THE P. O. PARTY.

It is true: the Public Ownership party in Minnesota can never be a "home" for a Socialist. He has no political right in Minnesota to the name Socialist; the state laws prohibit it, and prevent him from using it.

He has no right within the Public Ownership party to speak and act in accordance with his conviction and persuasion as a Socialist. He is tongue-tied and hand-bound under Holman-Nash regime and may be pitched out before he or anyone else knows it.

How do the real Socialists like it?

The answer was the call for the convention from Deerwood for

1. A sensible "home" going,
2. New experiences, suffering and humiliation with other non-Socialistic parties, or,
3. Reorganization and an uncertain existence under a new un-Socialistic name.

In only one party in Minnesotta can a Socialist find a "home"; outside of that he is "home"-less.

Only in the Socialist Labor Party can he, according to logic and law, use his Socialist name without objection.

There only is "home" and his senior brothers and comrades.

Why not go "home"?

Why not be sensible, exprienced men now, and turn heels and back to all this public ownership puerility!

Are you afraid to go home?

"De Leonism" is only imagination and fiction and not one-tenth part as bad as the Nash despotism.

The Socialist Labor Party only calls for "home" discipline and "home" obligations.

Its principles, program and platform are O. K. As a Socialist you can subordinate yourself under that easy. As an Anarchist you cannot, and you are not wanted. If you sneak in, you are mercilessly fired out, and you deserve to be.

But this you shall know: "De Leonism" is only a "scare crow", which the Social Democratic and Public Ownership demogogues have stuck up to keep their own members ignorant of what the Scoialist Labor Party really is and prevent them from joining it.

If a Socialist is not in there he's got into the wrong stall—get out and go "home".

Let us unitedly go "home" with our dearly-bought experience under the public ownership regime.

Let the fifty locals, who ignored the sustaining call from State Secretary J. E. Nash, unitedly join the Socialist Labor Party, and make the old "home" more solid and more strong and help it to down capitalism.

II

[From the Helena, Montana, News, of Sept. 6.]

Word has been received from Charles Surlock of Canyon Ferry stating that the Socialist Party local there has disbanded and that he has joined the S. L. P.

III.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 6.—Fred G. Moore, formerly a "Socialist party" member, joined the Socialist Labor Party at its meeting last night. He handed me the enclosed reason for his action. I might also say that another "Socialist party" man joined our ranks last night and more will follow.

Frank P. Janke.

WHY I LEFT THE "SOCIALIST PARTY" TO JOIN THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

By Fred G. Moore.

First—Because the S. L. P. believes in the entire party controlling and owning, co-operatively, the party press.

Second—Because it realizes the necessity of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Third—Because it bars from its ranks an officer of a "pure and simple" labor organization.

Fourth—Because it does not allow its speakers to handle capitalist literature, such as comes from the Appeal to Reason office, some of which is good, some bad and some indifferent.

Fifth—Because it does not believe in opportunism, churchism, sky-pilotism, etc.

Sixth—and last, but not least—Because it leaves no man or a set of men in a position to sell out at a critical stage of the game, in which position "The Toledo Socialist," "The Appeal to Reason," and "Charles H. Kerr & Co." do stand.

I would say in conclusion that I believe the Socialist Labor Party is the only political party in the United States that stands for the mass of workers, irrespective of nationality, color or station on the industrial field with its party press surrounded by the necessary safe-guards to protect it against the ready-wit, kid-glove, and hypocritical orators who pretend to be for the ultimate good of the working class, but who at the first opportunity throw up the sponge and cater, to their own proximate gain, to the detriment of Socialism.

Fred G. Moore,
501 W. Liberty Street,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

DECLINE OF THE LABEL.

Clothing Manufacturers' Organ Claims There Is No Demand For It.

The relapse which the United Garment Workers of America and labor unions generally have suffered of late is well shown by the waning influence of the union label. About a week ago the clothing manufacturers of New York City using the label served a notice jointly upon the union's head office in New York to the effect that unless the conditions governing the label are made continue its use. They complained that it is impossible to live up to the terms less onerous they will be obliged to diswhich obtained when the union was strong enough to enforce its rules generally, as they were placed at a disadvantage which was not offset by the benefits derived from the label. These clothiers complained further that the demand for the label was steadily declining and that the union was apparently not making the required effort to stimulate interest in it.

This is the problem now confronting the union officials, and their failure to solve it will place the union label, which is now the union's chief reliance, in jeopardy. The action of the New York manufacturers, of which there are thirty-two, will undoubtedly be followed by competitors in other cities, and as a result the label must cease to be a factor in all but the overall branch of the business. In that branch the use of the label involves little difficulty, as the product is largely consumed by organized workmen, the difference in the prices paid in the union and non-union shops are not material, and the employes, mainly young girls, are only nominally members, having joined to favor their employers, and are correspondingly indifferent to the unions. In many instances the initiation fee and dues are advanced by the employer. The dealing of the union officials is directly with the manufacturers, who are associated and confer once a year with the executives of the national union in regard to conditions.

The extent to which the union label has declined may be seen by comparing the list of clothing manufacturers using the label, appearing in the April, 1904, copy of the union organ, with the list published in this week's issue. Last year's list contains 203 names and the present one 162—a loss of 41 firms. This difference is much accentuated by the fact that the names of the largest manufacturers are now omitted from the current label list. The annual report of the general secretary to the Cleveland convention of August, 1893, shows that about 30,000,000 labels were used during the year preceding, while, according to trustworthy information, not one-third that number are being used on an average at present.—From Men's Wear, September 8.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party and publishes nothing but sound Socialist literature.

AMERICA

SOME THOUGHTS THEREON SUGGESTED BY THE LINES OF A POET-PROPHET.

George Berkley's stately lines on America, written at Oxford during the 18th century—

"There shall be sung another golden age,
The rise of empire and of arts,
The good and inspiring epoch rage,
The wisest heads and noblest hearts"—

have in them all the elements of true poetry, namely, beauty, simplicity, and most important of all, prophecy. The true poet is not only a singer but a seer as well. The things Berkley foresaw have come to pass.

America sings the golden age—it revels in material wealth and natural resources, in rich, fertile lands and noble waterways, arched and gridironed with bridges and steam rail conveyances loaded down with commodities, in cities of munificent splendor, and in all the external indications of prodigal opulence. It glories in its vast possessions at home and abroad, and its high position in the marts of the world are cited to prove its rise to affluence and the power inherent therein. In brief, America's golden age song is pitched to the key of riches unlimited and triumphant.

The song, though, is sung to a sad accompaniment—the accompaniment of dire poverty and moral decay. The tribe of Croesus are few, while those of Pauper are many. The Capt. Kidds outnumber the Christs, "by an overwhelming majority," to quote the phraseology of the politician. And the setting of the song is unlike the setting of the song of any previous golden age.

In the golden age of Grecian culture and civilization, Aristotle argued that it was necessary for either the Gods, or human artifice, to contrive mechanical means to perform labor, before slavery could be abolished and man attain the leisure and the knowledge commensurate with his relation to the universe. Human artifice has so contrived: the machine spins and weaves, and performs the miracle of multiplying the laborers' forces while decreasing their numbers. Despite this miracle (or should we say because of it?), slavery persists in the golden age of America. True, it is not the chattel slavery of the territorial wars of antiquity; it is the wage slavery inherent in the private ownership of the machine, i. e., in the private ownership of capital, which is the basis of modern society, American society especially. Thus it comes, that in America, the patrician and plebian of Aristotleian times have given away to the capitalist and the laborer—the enslaver and the enslaved—of modern Capitalism. The song of America's golden age needs resetting.

America's arts are still infantile, copied mainly from other nations and times, and subordinated to its mechanical pursuits and material conditions, but promising withal.

But no matter how we may qualify the poet-prophet's lines, that predicting the rise of Empire must stand as written. The Empire is here. The Republican dreams of ancient and medieval society, realized in the early years of American independence, are now transformed into government by a President who is more powerful than any ruler Berkley's poetic imagination could conjure up (Truth is once more stranger than fiction). This President is dominated by a class of ultra-capitalists, besides whose powers those of the Senators of Rome, "the mistress of the world," were limited, indeed. They have, for the protection and advancement of their class interests, forced the President and the nation to assume the leadership in the dictation of a reactionary peace between Russia and Japan—a peace that the 20th century will yet busy itself in repudiating as an offense against human progress—the "Peace of Portsmouth." Could Rome, with all its great wars on one continent, show a worse conquest than this "peace" made by the American empire on two?

In the building up of the empire, "the good and inspiring epic," doth rage and will rage, enlisting in its creation "the wisest heads and the noblest hearts"—the Henrys, Franklins, Paines, Jeffersons, Philipps, Garrisons, Browns, Lincolns, Parsons and Spies. The epic is being written in distinct chapters. They begin with the story of Indian extermination and the conflict of warring monarchies for possession, proceeding therefrom on to the declaration of independence, organic centralization, expansion, and world domination, each more heroic and thrilling than the other. The lines flow fast and free, faster and freer, in fact, than do the lines of other epics of national life. There are no obstructions to the construction of the lines, no survivals of mediaeval government or civilization to clog the rythm. A whole continent, dotted here and there by a few Indian confederacies, is the page on which the American epic has raged, and is raging.

In the opening lines of the American epic the recital is largely introductory and formative. They tell of the pioneer's hardships, and the destructive French-Indian wars, with their mutual treacheries and revolting inhumanities. The epic proper does not begin until the growing communistic-feudalistic handicraft and commerce, repressed by royal decree, for the benefit of English manufacture, rouse the might of a people dimly conscious of their own great future, to the overthrow of King George and the establishment, in his stead, of a Republic devoted to the free and independent development of its industries and, let us hasten to add, its class antagonisms.

From there on the epic is one contiuous narrative of great achievements, foreshadowing greater results.

Following the establishment of the Republic, the Hamiltons, Slaters, Whitneys, et. al., by their far-seeing state policies and far-reaching inventions—both products of their times—revolutionized the communistic-feudalistic handicrafts and laid the foundations of modern industry and commerce, so long fought for and actually realized in the Republic that is both their protector and their reflex. We are told how they departed from individual ownership and organized stock companies, built factories to take the place of home and small shop industry, clamored for internal improvements, and paid subsidies and land grants in order to expand domestic markets, while fighting the war of 1812 to maintain their rights to the high seas in order to reach those abroad.

Then come crowding fast upon one another the national turnpike, the canal, and greatest weapon of all, the railroad, reinforced by a change from water to steam power, the telegraph, and a continually growing country, which built up the local market into an interstate one, added to which was an unrivalled clipper service for coastwise and transatlantic commerce.

These go far to extend the domains of industry and commerce and to increase the wealth and power of those controlling them—a control that slowly became invested in the ownership of stocks, i. e., that is certificates representing an interest in an industrial or commercial enterprise, that was transferable upon sale and required no responsibility or labor in, nor knowledge of, the industry concerned.

This created in embyro, the capitalist class, which was then bitterly attacked by the agricultural interests of the country because of its financial operations, and by the working class, organized into trades unions, because of its inhumanities in the factories, especially in the textile industries of New England.

Embryonic capitalism grew apace. But in its growing it was forced to abolish an outworn system that had fastened itself upon the nation—the so-called patriarchical system, i. e., chattel slavery.

Regarding the abolition of chattel slavery, the writer has already said, in another connection:

"The causes that led to the abolition of chattel slavery in this country were many and complex. There was without doubt a great desire for Negro emanciption growing largely out of political, ethical and humanitarian motives, such as were evinced by the Jeffersonians, the Quakers and the Abolitionists; but the main cause was the conflicting interests of the slave holding and the capitalist classes. Slavery, made rich and powerful by the invention of the cotton gin and its representation in Congress, based on the number of its chattels, sought to make its 'peculiar institutions' co-extensive with the nation. Capitalism, on the other hand, spreading gradually throughout the north and west, recognizing in chattel slavery an economic blight, and seeing in free labor a more profitable market and means of exploitation, opposed this extension. The slave-holding interests, realizing that the triumph of this opposition meant their political and economic overthrow, thereupon decided to cause the secession from the union of the states in which they held sway. As secession threatened the existence of the nation and thereby themselves, the capitalist interests opposed it and won, and, in winning, were enabled to emancipate the chattel slave, and thus eliminate the cause of the trouble."

Thus was also organic centralization established.

With chattel slavery abolished Capitalism had a free hand. Then sprang into existence the corporate interests whose overpowering influence filled Lincoln with dark forebodings as to the future of the nation. The corporate interests developed the railroads as a preliminary to the development of the country. In so doing they were enabled to appropriate to themselves enough land to form a dozen states, and to fasten a bull-dog hold upon the throat of agriculture, industry and commerce.

Under the necessities of competition, aided by the march of invention, which required ever larger capital, they first specialized industry, uniting the many factories employing hundreds in one trade into the mammoth plant employing thousands, and then combined the industries so specialized into groups. Now the groups of industries are being made into one whole—that is, following industrial specialization there came concentration, and now following concentration there comes integralization. The corporation has been merged with other corporations into the trusts. The trusts, in turn, are merged with other trusts into a working whole through interrelated and interacting boards of directors controlled by the holders of their stocks and bonds—the financiers. Thus, the whole American capitalist movement has come to be essentially a financial movement, headed by men who make no distinctions between industries, have no preference for one or the other, and view all commodities in the light of their exchange values; leaving to technical men in their employ all technical considerations of the manufacturing and commercial order as to their respective use value. These men are not essential to industry. They are its parasitic offshots. Yet they control industry and through it the nation. They are the men who compose the Empire and rule it.

The development of capitalism thus outlined in the American epic, has led to profound sociological changes. First it destroyed the political and economic power of the small manufacturer, storekeeper and farmer—for agriculture was not exempted from the evolution from small individual to great corporate production described—; and divorced the worker from the land and the tools of production, thus compelling him to work for wages at the behests of the owners thereof—the capitalists—in order to live; and in this way creating two great classes with conflicting interests, namely, the small capitalist class on one hand and the great working class on the other. This destruction of the political and economic power of the middle class, and the divorcement of labor from land and capital, have been the cause of numerous social upheavals, in the form of the Granger, Greenback, Land, Populist, Free Silver, Anti-Trust and Labor Movements. These arise against the capitalist structure with increasing frequency and danger to it.

Second, it created more products than the exploited American workingmen, who are robbed of three-fourths of their products through wages and profits, could buy back, thus demanding ever-increasing foreign markets, and making commercial and territorial expansion with their Spanish-American wars, Filipino subjugation and world politics necessary. It was either expand or collapse through economic crises. Washington's solemn warnings against foreign entanglements weighed as nothing in the scales against Capitalism's imperative necessities.

The epic is now being opened with another and distinctive chapter. It will deal not so much with what America is or was, but what it tends to be. America is now rearing the structure of international Socialism. The integralized trusts are its forerunner. They are drilling and training the workers in the task of taking over and performing social production, necessitated by the trusts, in the interest of society instead of a few capitalists. This is well shown in the work shops of American capitalism and the constitutional discussions of America's foremost workingmen at the Chicago convention of the I. W. W. The trusts, by building a small capitalist class on one side and a big working class on the other, through the operations of competition and co-operation, are making possible the expropriation of the expropriators. And by leading the evolution begun at Plymouth Rock to Tokio and St. Petersburg, this small capitalist class is laying the train for a series of international events that will tend ever more to wipe out national demarcations, substituting therefore industrial ones, thus hastening the proclamation of the Federation of the World and the convening of the Parliament of Man.

America's epic will then be complete; and its "wisest heads and noblest hearts" will be venerated for having builded better than they knew. J. E.

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MEUNIER'S ART

ITS PROLETARIAN CHARACTER EXALTED BY MANY WRITERS IN MANY LANDS.

Constantin Meunier, the Belgian sculptor, who died in Brussels recently, has done for the industrial worker something of what Jean Francois Millet, as a painter, did for the peasant, says "Public Opinion". In contemplating his productions, we feel, as his friend and biographer, Camille Lemonnier, has said, that "the workingman has received the baptism of art." Another well-known critic, M. Dumont-Wilden, writing in the Petit-Bleu, characterizes his work thus:

"This is an exact picture of laboring humanity, the splendid presentment of the eternal struggle of man against natural fatalities—that great dolorous drama which is of all time, but that our times, with their huge industries and congested, overheated centres of work, see, perhaps, under a grander and more terrible aspect than did bygone ages. To find an element of beauty in the factory; to discover the harmonious rythm of a body beneath the miner's working-jacket, to conjure up the artistic emotion which lurks beneath the rough exterior of a coron, or in the dismal oppressiveness of an individual town; what a singular and gigantic task is this, when one comes to think of it! What marvellous intuition in an artist whom destiny seems to have formed expressly for this task! And, indeed, the life of Constantin Meunier, harmonious, sad and simple, like one of his works, was but a slow preparation for the splendid fruition of his later years."

Of the sense in which Meunier qualified for his work by living that which he was to depict, Mr. Samuel Howe, a writer in The Craftsman (Syracuse, July), says:

"He visited and worked with the coal-diggers in the mines, often spending hours, prone on his back, picking coal in a narrow seam or pushing small barrows through the low galleries. Men who lead the dark and rough life of the coal-pit present many peculiarities and transmit from one to another certain strongly-marked features which all come to have in common. The spine and legs often become crooked, owing to the constrained and awkward position in which they are compelled to work. The eyes assume a diminutive appearance, and the eyelids become swollen. They work almost without clothes, in air close and hot, and their faces are deadly pale and plowed with deep furrows. These are the coal-diggers depicted by Meunier, and the reason for every characteristic feature or peculiarity that marks them, was derived from the closest personal association and from actual experience as well.

"He visited the small cutlery industries where the workers possess their own little holding, obtaining their motive power from the small rivers that intersect the country, or from gas motors when the water is low. Here Meunier saw something of the fierce competition between the large manufacturers and the individual workers, and realized the skill with which the latter keep to the fore by dint of keen indutsry in some very high specialization of labor, even though hampered in their producing power by certain old-fashioned, although essential, methods of their own. The economic value of the use of water power, for instance, necessitates the building of their sheds on a level with the river, and there the grinders often lie all day, stretched out face down on boards, patiently grinding the knives and scissors for which they are famed. Under these constantly ague and rheumatism are the contsantly dreaded foes of the workers, and to counteract the chill and dampness each man has a large dog, trained to lie quietly for hours at a time on the loins of the worker, and waking only when the master quits work. These primitive conditions of industry will pass into history in Meunier's clay.

"A picture carver, having lost his situation, took up the making or turning of handles for umbrellas, tools and parts of chairs. Meunier turned the lathe when he could get away from his class for drawing at Louvain University, for very much the same reason that Horace Greeley, at Marcellus, turned the 'picker' to get linen threads from the native flax. He visited the shops and worked with the 'hammerman' at the anvil, taking his turn with the sledge; he worked with the brown armed 'puddler' before the furnace which first reduces and then liquefies the metal; he worked with the quarryman, noting the manner in which he adjusts his body to carry huge stones after prying them loose with the crowbar, and with the dock-laborers, until he made his own the proud attribute of strength victorious."

Camille Lemonnier interprets Meunier in these terms:

"Constantin Meunier was one of the first, if not the first, to give personality to the crowd. Until his time the common people were obscure, expressed in passive density, with a dark and gloomy massiveness that had no soul. . . . Meunier, loving spirit, helpful dreamer, poor artist, evangelist in a sense, turned even to the reprobate, pouring forth upon him a great pity. The workingman has received the baptism of art. The faceless, nameless army acquired the rights of citizenship in the republic of the intellect. All that was necessary was the conscience and sensibility of a master. In his works Meunier fraternized with Man. In his simple fashion he announced the coming of a new time."

Meunier's work has made a deep impression on the socialistic world, and is being discussed in the radical press of many countries. Emil Vandervelde, the Belgian Socialist Deputy, has an article in the "Neue Gesellschaft" (Berlin), from which we quote:

"Did Meunier follow the socialistic tendency when he evoked these figures from the clay? We believe not. As was the case with Millet, he had no political purpose, and it would not be in accord with the truth to attribute motives to him which he evidently never possessed This is the very sign of genius, that it is much more the manifestation of an instinct than the expression of a conscience, reasoning will.

"But in spite of this it is difficult not to see, in his chef d'oeure, on which he worked to the very end, and which he had scarcely completed before his heart ceased to beat, the symbol of a great hope. In his 'Monument of Labor,' Meunier does not so much represent work as it is, as forecast the proletariat of the future."

Meunier died in March, 1905, accompanied by the love and sorrow of all who love art and all who love a noble man and who strugle for the salvation of mankind.

At the grave of his friend Stacquet said: "We loved you, Meunier, for your glorious eyes, which were full of goodness; we loved you for your great heart, which was full of sympathy; we loved you, Meunier, for your fine hands, which were full of service. Farewell, Meunier, farewell, my poor Meunier!"

THE PERIL OF THINKING.

[From "Evening Post," Sept. 8.]

A man named George P. Baker asserts, in an article in the "Educational Review," that the "rank and file" of undergraduates do not think. Listen to his tale of woe:

"Many of them have no real interest in knowing how to think well."

"Clad in intellectual oilskins, he is almost blithesome in his absolute imperviousness to the ideas for which he is supposed to be taking the course."

"These illustrations show, it seems to me, not only no pleasure at all in thinking as thinking, but almost an unwillingness to think."

"Watch them in their reading, watch them attending the theatres; you will find them reading mainly the books of ephemeral popularity, books they can skim, and attending musical burlesque, melodrama, vaudeville."

It would be easy to confute this Mr. Baker out of the mouths of the poets in whom he seems to take such stock. Any one could call to his mind, "Yon Cassius hath a lean and hungry look; he thinks too much; such men are dangerous"; "Who thinks must mourn"; "Thinking is but an idle waste of thought"; and fifty other familiar quotations. But we scorn so cheap a victory. We appeal to the solid realities of life. Every man of affairs, whose mind is not benumbed by book-learning, knows that of all possible occupations thinking is the most unremunerative.

Take Journalism. Mr. Baker complains because the editorials in college papers "are either wonderfully noncommital, balanced so delicately that the editor can fall either way with rapidity as college sentiment moves one way or the other; or else are a skillful clouding of a very slight idea in a mist of words." In the name of all that is heavily respectable in journalism, what does Mr. Baker want? The editorials with which he finds fault, though produced by amateurs, conform to the highest professional standards. A paper with settled convictions is always making a nuisance of itself, getting on the unpopular side, and losing subscribers. If a furibund editorial writer insists on coming out hot and strong on something, he must choose such topics as the extinct volcanoes of the moon. He can damn them as savagely as he pleases, for they have no feelings to be hurt and no friends to protest. And as for ideas—no one has the slightest use for them; they would kill any editorial page. "Once in a while," says innocent Mr. Baker, "a man comes forward who has the editorial instinct. Giving himself some trouble, he writes editorials that say something." "Editorial instinct!"—and has it come to this? The man whom Mr. Baker describes lacks even the rudiments of the editorial instinct. Any office boy on a newspaper can inform Mr. Baker that the real possessor of the instinct is a genius at giving himself no trouble and writing editorials that say nothing whatever.

In politics your thinker is as much out of place as a fossil mastodon. History and economics, of which Mr. Baker speaks with so much respect, are, for the politician, so much superfluous baggage. Within a week we referred to W. L. Riordon's book on "the most thoroughly practical politician of the day," 'Plunkitt of Tammany Hall'; and for the edification of Mr. Baker we make one more citation: "Some young men think they can learn how to be successful in politics from books, and they cram their heads with all sorts of college rot. They couldn't make a bigger mistake." It isn't thinking that rounds up the voters in blocks of five and brings them to the polls. It's getting out and working. To take "first prize at college in Aristotle," a feat which Mr. Baker might regard as worthy of an ambitious youth, is, as Plunkitt sagely remarks, a misfortune. The undergraduate who forms the habit of thinking may never be able to break himself of it. If a career in politics be his aim, let him beware of the first downward step.

What is true of journalism and politics is true of other callings. Let every man ask himself what has become of the thoughtful undergraduates of his own generation. Almost without exception they are authors, clergymen, or teachers—dead failures. And what has become of those lads who hustled around, read books of ephemeral popularity, attended vaudeville, and were perfectly guiltless of thinking? They are prosperous stock-brokers, bankers, captains of industry—brilliant successes. Mr. Baker is fond of thinking, but what has he ever got out of it? He is not scorching about the country in a French touring car or making trips to Europe in a private yacht. Far from it. According to 'Who's Who,' he is nearly forty years old, and he's nothing but a professor at Harvard. We know men who have graduated from Harvard several years later than Professor Baker; they never worried themselves with thinking, and they are now worth their hundreds of thousands in cold cash. Last spring Harvard was raising $2,500,000 to increase the pay of her hard-thinking professors, including George P. Baker himself. Who, we should like to inquire, put up the good money in chunks of $50,000? The deep thinkers? No, the hustlers.

We would not be hard upon Professor Baker. It takes all kinds of men to make a college faculty; and some of them should be allowed to indulge in the specialty of thinking. But Harvard would be ruined if he had his way. If the undergraduates stopped to think, what would become of the crew and the football team? Who would write the Hasty Pudding play? Who would act in it? Who would take the soft courses? What would Dean Hurlbut, Recorder Cram, and all the rest of the disciplinary officers do in order to kill time? The whole administration of Harvard and all other colleges is based on the theory that the undergraduates never can and never will think.

Why should he? Which of you by taking thought can add one million unto his fortune?

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KATZ'S TOUR

ERIE COUNTY RIPE FOR INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM.

Another Section Organized at Jamestown—New Connections Established in More Counties—Industrial Notes En Route—"Labor" Day at Dunkirk.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Following instructions from the State Executive Committee to go to Erie County, I spent the past week here in Buffalo speaking at open air meetings held under the auspices of the Section, and indoor agitation meetings of the I. W. W. During the day I gathered signatures for the Socialist Labor Party nominating petition. The Section has now nearly the required amount, which Buffalo, being a city of the first class, is 2,000, but the comrades here are determined to get a good many more than required by law, since they consider it a good means of agitation.

Buffalo is a great field for agitation work; in fact, it is the Pittsburg of New York State, and Section Erie County is carrying on a lively campaign. Before coming here I stayed two weeks in the following three counties: Allegheny, Cattarangus and Chautauqua. In the two former counties I held meetings at Wellsville and Olean and established connections; and in the latter I succeeded with the help of Comrades Wm. S. Patterson and O. Beldner in organizing a Section of the party. I have now covered twenty-one unorganized counties, that have hardly been touched by the Socialist Labor Party agitation in the past and organized five sections. In all the territory covered from Port Jervis to Jamestown, is one great line of industrial cities, towns and villages, especially in the extreme Western part of the State. There is some factory, mill, foundry, or tannery even in the very small towns.

Olean, Cattauragus County, has iron foundries, tanneries and glass blowing establishments. Salamanca, in the same county, is a railroad centre. Wellsville, in Cattaraugus County, has a large tannery and a machine shop. Jamestown and vicinity is a centre for the furniture industry. The American Federation of Labor has not the hold here that it has in other parts of the State, and this is a good field for the Industrial Workers of the World. Dunkirk, in Chautaugua County, a city of about 15,000 population, is also an industrial centre, the American Locomotive Works, being located here. In this place the men are organized in the pure and simple craft unions.

I arrived in Dunkirk on "Labor" Day, and was told at the depot that there would be a parade in the morning and a picnic in the afternoon. Taking my sample copies of the Weekly People, I went to the corner where I saw a crowd waiting for the parade to pass. Soon they came—the St. Stephen Militia—with their musical band and a company of regulars from Buffalo, their bayonets glistening in the rays of the sun, celebrating "Labor" Day. I did not distribute my sample copies, neither did I go to that "Labor" Day picnic, but limited my propaganda work among the workingmen who stayed at home that day.

But I know now why Carey voted that appropriation to build the armory: it was not only because he had to, not only because he favored sanitary armories, but he knew there that the militia would eventually, if not sooner, be coming "our" way.

Rudolph Katz.

BOHN'S EFFECTIVE WORK.

In Seattle, Wash.—Invited to Adress Coal Miners at Roselyn.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 8.—National Organizer Bohn has arrived. As a result we held a rousing meeting last Sunday eve. We confined the meeting to the I. W. W. The "Socialist party" members were there in a body and quite a number expressed themselves as willing to join the same; so we have arranged for a meeting next Sunday and hope to launch the I. W. W. here.

The rank and file of the "Socialist party" invited us to organize the I. W. W. in their hall, giving us the hall free. But the officers have seen to it that we must pay rent. We are willing to pay the same, so that we may reach the honest membership.

The I. W. W. is certainly a thunderbolt to the "Socialist party." It throws the leaders and honest members into open battle.

A motion that the "Socialist party" and Socialist Labor Party work jointly to advertise the above meeting of next Sunday was made and the same was joyously received by the membership; so we have here the Socialist Labor Party and the honest "Socialist party" members battling with the "Socialist party" owners.

National Organizer Bohn has been invited to Roselyn (a coal mining district) near by, to organize the miners. These same miners were organized in the U. M. W. of A. once, and were 1,400 strong. At the last conference only 150 members were left.

The whole building trade here is in revolt against the fakir. A move was made by the misleaders to strike the town to force one ex-S. L. P. man to pay $100 fine placed on him by the leaders (?) of the Tinners' Union, and the membership refused to obey and are branding the leaders as fakirs. Never before in this location was the workingman ready for that which we have ready for him, namely, an independent press, sound literature, and a sound economic and political organization.

Late events like the launching of the I. W. W. dispel the mountain of prejudices leaving the "Socialist party" leaders to cash in the poetry they have been singing.

No wonder the leaders of the "Socialist party" of the Titus brand are vicious against the I. W. W.; it sets them and the honest members of their party in antagonism along the real lines of the class struggle.

S. B.

"LID OR NO LID."

The Truth Is Bound to Reach the Workers—A Case in Point.

St. Louis, Sept. 16.—The "Socialist" party members of St. Louis have imagined that the Socialist Labor Party was dead and buried long ago, so I am inclined to think that our appearance at their picnic, at which Ben Hanford was scheduled to perform, held Sunday, September 10, at Central Park, East St. Louis, Ill., must have looked to them as though our ghosts were stalking (at least the expression on some of their faces was rather skeery), but the following will show that we were very much alive.

Comrades from St. Louis, Mo., East St. Louis, Belleville and Staunton, Ill., were present.

We distributed about one thousand "Speeches of Eugene Debs and Daniel De Leon," and a few hundred copies of the Weekly People. The ex-deputy sheriff, G. A. Hoehn and his crowd tried to stop us, but we managed to supply everybody. Hoehn objected to "dem scab babers", and when he was shown the I. W. W. label on the leaflets, he said that "dat vos a scab label." They themselves distributed a leaflet without a "union" label, and when they were called upon to explain, their excuse was that they had forgotten it. That's good logic, isn't it?

While Hoehn was talking to us, he was very nervous and excited, trembling and shaking as though he had a severe attack of fits, which shows that he would never make a very good deputy sheriff, as it would be impossible for him to shoot straight at striking workingmen, if he gets so awful nervous. He got more excited and insulting every minute, until we requested him to take it a little more cool, upon which he turned around and ran away.

Hildebrant, another star in the local S. P. movement, also had something to say in regards to the absence of the "union" label, and when he saw the I. W. W. label on the leaflets, we heard him say, while he was disappearing in the distance, that he did not know anything about it. Later on these two were heard talking about the advisability of appointing a committee to tell the people about the "scabby" literature. But we are well satisfied that our literature will do much good as we could not find any of it thrown away.

There is a great wrangle going on about their local "official organ," the "St. Louis Labor," which is edited by Hoehn and therefore supports the A. F. of L., while it discredits the I. W. W. The intelligent members of the S. P. want it to change its policy. The only information these get concerning the I. W. W., it seems, comes from us, and they are eager to get it.

Speeches were held at 2 and 7 P. M. Hoehn acted as chairman and stated that Hanford could not be present because of sickness. He also remarked about the "scabby" literature. This only helped us more.

The speakers were Slodan of the Indiana Carpenters and Joiners, Walter Mills and Rev. Strickland. These all seem to have been drinking very deeply at that fountain of knowledge, the Appeal to Reason, so much so, that they have become intoxicated from the sweet and enticing fluid that issues forth from it. They spoke of the horrors of capitalism and the beautiful visions they have of Socialism, without once referring to the question of unionism, keeping the crowd laughing the while with amusing anecdotes. Their theory seems to be that all the workers must do in order to emancipate themselves, is to drop a little ballot in the box on election day in favor of the "Socialist" party, and everything will be lovely. They mention the class struggle without trying to define it, and one could not tell from their talk but what it may be something good to eat.

Hoehn was asked if he is the deputy sheriff referred to in the "Explosions" from St. Louis, published in the Weekly People of September 9, to which he replied, "Yes, vots de difference."

The picnic was advertised very extensively, undoubtedly with the aid of "union labor," as they displayed the "union label" very conspicuously at the picnic. As the Blue Laws are being strictly enforced in the State of Missouri, which is called here, "holding the lid down," they used the caption "Lid or no Lid" on the advertising matter as a drawing card, as beer is sold in East St. Louis on Sundays, owing to which fact, no doubt, their picnic was a financial success to them, and I am pleased to say, it was also a success to us from the standpoint of propaganda. The Hoehns found out that "Lid or No Nid" the workers will not only enjoy themselves, but they will also learn the truth which will make them free.

Long live the label of the Industrial Workers of the World, which can, as seen above, make some of these so-called Socialists hunt for cover.

P. H.

DANBURY, CONN.

EVENTS THAT ARE CASTING THEIR SHADOWS AHEAD.

A Paradise of Gompers Craft Unionism—Forces Gathering to Enlighten Labor—Capital Humoring the Boys, Till the Times Come to Treat Them with A Sharp Stick.

Norwich, Conn., Sept. 12.—At the junction of Main and South street, Danbury, Conn., stands a stone slab, capped over in fine art masonary, with cobblestones, and bearing the inscription:

> "To H— 67 Miles.
> N. Y. 68 Miles.
> This stone was erected by
> M. M. Taylor in 1786."

Mr. Taylor was a Scotch mason, who several times started to visit his native heaths but never could get any further than New York. Now, the writer believes that since 1786 the scene has materially changed and that instead of Danbury being 67 miles from H——, the whole thing is reversed, and New York stands, exactly 68 miles from H—— and a short description of the city of Danbury will prove it. Although with a population of 20,000, only one street, (Main street) has any semblance of a sidewalk, all the others are simply wagon tracks, Main street is supposed to be swept every Thursday night, but it always looks worse than any neglected barn yard. One never sees a woman dressed in white, no use; too much dust and dirt on the street. When it rains the city water supply is turned into mud, but there is no need of drinking muddy water, the city gave its workers 38 saloons and they are well patronized. Two remarkable things about this city is the large number of shaggy yellow mongrel dogs, ever roaming through the streets, and its wonderful small number of children. Two small school houses is all the city has, the library is one small room in the garrett of the Post Office building. From only three houses have I heard music during my one week's stay; the whole city is "doped" and I shall presently show why.

Danbury, also known as the "Hat City", manufactures 78 per cent. of all the men's hats in America, an industry which has not yet been revolutionized by labor saving machinery. Consequently the hat workers entertain more independence and better wages than any of their brother wage slaves of, perhaps, any other craft or trade, receiving from $18 to $30 per week. They freely manifest their economic, and therefore political power; they can, and always do, elect whomsoever the labor fakir wishes; their total ignorance of working class economics and working class politics makes the city of Danbury what it is, as slightly described above, and the manufacturers are willing (with a purpose) to let them have their own way for the time being.

Now, for brevity sake, let me use the words of one of the leading manufacturers, namely, Mr. Turner, head of Turner & Greene Hat Co. and of Turner Machine Co., with branches at Newark, N. J., and at Denton and Stockport, England, and controlling the Hatting Machinery of the world. In speaking of the Hatters' Union, he said, "Yes, we had some trouble; in 1893 we locked our men out, a thing we were wholly unprepared for. After five months we were forced to take them back. We had to surrender unconditionally; the means we were to employ failed us. Ever since the men have been boasting, and we have been preparing; we have made slow progress in perfecting our machinery, but now we have a machine which will enable us, when put in operation, to dispose of at least 50 per cent. of our present number of hands; we have been running overtime now for the last year. We want to have full two season's hats on hand, then we shall issue our ultimatum to the union; they won't accept, we will lock them out. We will win. Why? and how? I own the latest and most improved machinery. I will be dictator of the 18 independent manufacturers operating at present. I shall call upon four or five of them to form a trust. We refuse to sell machinery to the others; we shall controll the hatting of the world; everything ready, we will call our men back; we cannot employ one-half their numbers, yet we can produce more hats. Where, then, is the boasted strength of their union? What do we care for their boasted $250,000 treasury? They will need it all, and more; they forced us to pay them in wages that sum, above what was necessary. We do not propose to do it much longer."

Now, I need not explain any further, the reader can surmise the rest; the immortal truth of "What Means This Strike?" will be materially illstrated in Danbury, Conn., before long, proof positive of the teaching of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, and now of the Industrial Workers of the World, that the Gompers pure and simple union is a "dope" to the working class, a barrier to their progress—a barrier that must be burned away. Do it, fellow workingmen, do it.

J. N. McPhee.

THE CASE OF SHELBY SMITH

To the Delegates and Members of the International Typographical Union, and to all members of Trade Unions everywhere:

For the first time in the history of trades unionism a gag has been placed upon the press, the written constitution of the United States and the unwritten constitution of Great Britain have been overruled and nullified, and the editors of labor papers served with notice that the laws of lese majeste shall be made to apply to their collective and individual cases. The signers of this paper, by accident of birth, are citizens of the United States, and by reason of training and inclination are thorough trades unionists. We yield to no man or set of men in our fealty to the principles of trades unionism, and we prize more highly than time or space will permit us to tell, our union working cards, because they evidence our unionism, and our devotion to the principles of unionism. But much as we prize our cards, there is one other thing that we prize more highly, and that is our guaranteed right as citizens of the United States to free speech and a free press, being amenable only to our own consciences, to God, and to the laws of our beloved republic.

We protest, individually and collectively, against the action of our international convention in threatening with expulsion any member of our craft who may be editing or publishing a labor paper, who may exercise his right of free speech. We deny the right of the international convention, or any of its delegates, or any of its officers, to exercise a censorship over our publications, and we insist with all the emphasis at our command that we will oppose the claim of our executive council, that it is the state, and therefore above criticism. We stand ready at any and at all times to answer to either the civil or the criminal law for all that we say, but we do strenuously object to being hauled before a jury appointed by the prosecution, and having our cases tried before a judge owing his place to the complainant's favor. We emphatically object to being tried by a jury selected by our prosecutors, and in addition being denied the right to face our accusers in open court and put them on the witness stand.

The Smith case was tried in the local union, where evidence could be secured, and where witnesses could be met by the defendant, face to face. The trial resulted in an acquittal with but two negative votes in a meeting of 300 members.

Had the charges against Mr. Smith not been susceptible of proof, and had the executive council not been fully conscious of that fact, the published statements constituted criminal libel, and the criminal courts of Pennsylvania are open six days a week. But President Lynch and Secretary Bramwood knew that, going into the criminal court, the defense would have had the privilege of summoning witnesses and requiring them to testify under oath—a tribual they did not see fit to seek.

We demand for ourselves only that which the infamous criminal is accorded—a fair trial before an unprejudiced court and jury—and we further demand that the law of our land be observed, namely, that we be not tried twice for the same offense, and that a fair verdict of acquittal be the end of any and all proceedings.

We protest against having the cards of our fellow unionists jeopardized because of any offense we may commit, and we further protest against the idea that fellow-craftsmen shall vicariously be sacrificed in order to satisfy the vengeance of men made drunk with fancied power and dazed with elevation to office by the efforts of men now gagged and bound and made powerless through the votes of men who profit more than any other men by the boasted liberty of our press.

We disclaim any intent on our part to use our papers to further personal or selfish ends; but we do claim the privilege of being put upon the stand to testify to the intent of any language we may use, holding that in law we are the most competent witnesses on that point. The idea that accusers shall also be judges and jurors is so utterly wrong and fallacious that we are surprised and pained that union printers should deprive a member of his card upon a verdict rendered under such conditions.

We regret the intemperate and unwise language of President Lynch in referring to labor editors as "vipers", and we demand that he be tried upon the charge of maligning fellow-craftsmen, many of whom have carried union cards before he arrived at manhood's estate, and many years, apparently, before he arrived at the age of discretion. We charge that when President James M. Lynch declared before the convention that the labor press was seeking to discredit the eight-hour movement, he was guilty of an act unworthy of any union man, and an act immeasurably more heinous than any charge of language made by Shelby Smith against the executive council. We charge this for the reason that labor editors are not salaried representatives of our union, and are not beneciaries of dues and assessments placed upon the membership at large.

We here and now declare our firm and unalterable purpose to defend our rights, not only as union men, but as editors of labor papers, and at no time and under no circumstances will we submit to the gag. As long as life is given us and we are permitted to act in an editorial capacity, we will stand upon our rights as guaranteed to us under the constitution and bill of rights, and we defy any man or set of men to apply the gag to us.

The so-called "Smith case" embraces more than Shelby Smith—it embraces every man who dares to think for himself and accordingly to his own best judgment. If Shelby Smith can be expelled from our union for exercising the right of free speech, then also may any or all of us; and this being the case, what becomes of our boasted free press and what assurances have we that our cards shall not be taken from us at the whim or caprice of men who only imagine themselves aggrieved?

When the officers of our union become so exalted that they are above criticism, when members of our organization, beneficiaries of a free press, seek refuge behind a gag law, when a union printer's card is endangered if he speaks freely and fully, when these things come to pass, then is unionism tottering to its fall and fraternity and mutual interests are only a memory.

In conclusion, we, and each of us, hereby declare that no gag law shall rule us, and if the ax falls upon one, then shall all of our necks go to the block to satisfy the vengeance of individuals who dare not face us in open court upon the issues drawn and in conformity with law and established custom.

Warren C. Brown,
Ex-Editor Union Printer.
Will B. Maupin,
Editor Lincoln (Nebraska) Wageworker.
F. A. Kennedy,
Editor Omaha (Nebraska) Western Laborer.
Geo. W. Harris,
Editor Winchester (Tennessee) Truth.
Charles W. Fear,
Editor Kansas City (Missouri) Labor Herald.
Harry F. DeGour,
Editor Reading (Pennsylvania) Labor Advocate.

LABOR DAY IN OGDEN.

"Some are born great, some achieve greatness and some have greatness thrust upon them." It never rains but it pours, however, and it is therefore a matter of little surprise to see those who succeeded in reaching bedrock with the foundations of a sound, economic organization (the I. W. W.) loaded with the additional honor of "disrupting" the "labor movement." (A. F. of L.)

To assure the execution of a political or economic death warrant against a man or organization all that is necessary is to saddle the victim with unearned glory. At a very early stage in the proceedings the "hoodoo" is easily unseated; if allowed to remain "glory" becomes chronic and a merciless destroyer. The officers and members of the I. W. W. are no doubt modest men and women glad to be relieved of that "glory" of "disrupting" an "organization" unworthy the powder to blow the A. F. to H—ll, so it is hoped that this article will serve as an index for a just apportionment of any "credit" and "glory" at the disposal of the A. F. of L.

From a solid class struggle foundation the Industrial Workers are building a span in the bridge which leads first to economic, then to political freedom. Looking at the imposing superstructure of a great bridge, we are apt to forget the important part played by the humble abutments or foundation, and yet the superstructure of the grandest bridge is doomed the instant its parts fail to transmit their burden to the foundation.

On the other hand the A. F. of L. has no foundation other than the rolling stones of economic opportunism; stones covered with the filth accumulated through ages of human slavery. From this treacherous soil the A. F. of L. has erected singe, uncombined members, craft unions, which reach out to economic betterment only to fall back into the mire of pure and simpledom from which they rose to rise and fall again until experience (the industrial union teacher) brings home the fact that the narrow foot bridges of craft unionism or rather craft division must be replaced by a structure, an organization, which provides for the movement of the ENTIRE WORKING CLASS.

The I. W. W. fulfills the requirements of a working class organization; the A. F. of L. does not and the following account of the "celebration" of Labor Day in Ogden shows that the decline of the A. F. of L. is due to its unstable foundation and its weight of "glory" and not to any particular efforts of the I. W. W.

"The great event" of the day was a barbecue and clam bake. The festivities commenced at 11 a. m., when a "harmonizer" of the forces of capital and labor in the person of Dr. A. S. Condon delivered the address of the day. The business men's club, being the highest bidders, took all the "union" musicians on their cut off excursion so that the "Hon." Dr's. was the only "harmony" produced till evening. A few random notes will serve to identify the music. "There have been a thousand plans suggested to harmonize the warring elements of labor and capital, but in times of emergency, and when the feeling is tense, they all fail. The fairest and safest plan yet tried, or suggested, seems to be that of arbitration, and the law should be mandatory. In arbitration there is at least the purpose (! ! ?) of honesty and fairness, to both sides. Something, surely, must be done to harmonize the two, for it is impossible for one to continue without the other, and the present strife will ultimately result in the annihilation of both, and the innocent public, that had no part in the conflict, will suffer accordingly. Already here in America the people have an avenger on the trail of the trusts, a Nemesis that never tires nor sleeps; and whose splendid strength and indomitable will are absolutely unconquerable. If I were a beef trust I would about as lief that Omnipotence itself were camping on my track as Theodore Roosevelt. I offer no apology and violate none of the proprieties of the occasion, to declare that all the world to-day regards Theodore Roosevelt as the greatest man of all! As never before the proud title of honor looms far above any other, 'I am an American citizen!'. When it comes to a question of patriotism the true American is bigger than the limits of any circumscribed political party! If we would avert the disaster we must settle down to a saner way of living and look for pleasures in a safer direction. The immigrant, 'half devil and half child,' from continental Europe must be turned back from our own shores to his own political and social lazeretto. They are coming too fast; we cannot assimilate them, but they will swarm over us and debauch us with their habits and innovations; they assassinate our President; use our country as an asylum wherein they breed the she-wolf of anarchy; they rob our workingmen (sic), underbid them in life's workshop, and in the end turn out the finished product that is worth even less than they get for it; they buy nothing of us and send the pittance that they receive for their labor back to their homes in a foreign country. They do not all belong to this class, but ninety per cent. of them do. The past at least is safe, the present is not without hope, and the future is what we shall make it! The way to be properous and happy is easy enough if one will give a little attention to the guide posts along the road. On one is written, keep out of debt; on another, let strong drink alone; on the third, avoid all tables with a green cloth; on another, don't worry; on still another, own your own home."

In conclusion the speaker said: "I sincerely hope that nothing will transpire to mar the pleasure of the day, and that on the morrow you will be able to pick up the thread of life's web that has been dropped for a day, and ply the shuttle with new courage and strength (for the boss) till a like anniversary shall stop the loom next year."

Comment on the above is superfluous, but it may be remarked that if the A. F. of L. was craft autonomously sincere it would leave the saw bones and his nauseous "Physic" Federation nostrums alone in favor of some working class student of present day problems.

The "barbecue" was a dismal failure on account of mismanagement and a jurisdiction quarrel. Men from a local cafe had been secured to carve the beef; they had been at work for a very short time before the committee remonstrated with them for not serving in the double capacity of butchers and waiters. The white aproned fraternity soon quit in disgust and the beef was left unmolested save by flies, while the clam pit was given over to a mob of small boys.

To sum up: Labor Day in Ogden saw a re-enactment of the tragedy of the labor movement under the leadership of the labor lieutenants of the capitalist class. In the first act we find the workers stuffed with capitalist clap-trap to the point of mental indigestion; in the second act we find them hungering for food in the midst of plenty as a result of the dis-organization which inevitably follows false teaching. While men and boys trample on each other in the blindness of A. F. of H—llism, women are crowded aside in economic dependence to hawk the bosses' "blue label." Women have a nobler, grander mission in the labor movement than that of mere hangers-on and it's up to them to assert themselves in unmistakable tones. None go hungry at the thrifty housewife's table when there is plenty to cook. Lords of creation, stop for a moment and consider the tact and organization necessary to successfully prepare a meal in the ordinary household. Then take off your hat while you salute the women of the labor movement together with the I. W. W. and say: "Organization as well as labor are necessary to feed the world." All hail to the I. W. W. and its sister, the S. L. P.

Socialist Party Member.

Ogden, Utah, Sept. 11.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172

Our doubts are traitors,
And make us lose the good we oft might win,
By fearing to attempt.
—SHAKESPEARE.

LEST WE FORGET.

The "L" disaster which horrified the community on the 11th inst., has, as is usual in the case of such appalling events, created an intense desire to fix the responsibility where it belongs, and to punish those at fault as the results of their blunders or shortcomings demand. This is as it should be, for the spirit that makes for human safety also makes for human happiness, the desideratum upon which all men are agreed. But this very spirit is capable of abuse; it is just as likely to be used to protect the real culprits as it is to bring them to justice, and, should therefore be invoked in an intelligent manner. Especially is this the case in the "L" horror.

What do we witness in connection with this horror? We witness all the capitalist newspapers, from the Yellow "Journal" down or up to the "radiant" "Sun", seconded by the Social Democratic organ, the New Yorker "Volkszeitung"—all the newspapers, in brief, that last spring denounced the striking "L" and Interborough employes as contract breakers, and upheld the actual violators of the trade agreement entered into between them and the corporations, viz, the Belmont corporations and the organized scabbery of the Civic Federationized A. F. of Hell, and one of these papers, to wit, the "Volkszeitung", which rewarded the precious Morris Brown for echoing the Gompers cry, by nominating said Brown on the Social Democratic ticket—we witness this contract-smashing scab-breeding gentry endeavoring to profit from the odium then created, to fix the blame of the awful disaster upon one of their own creatures, the "union" locomotive engineer, "scab motorman", Paul Kelly. In other words, we find this motley crew of intellectual prostitutes in the defense of Capitalism, endeavoring to lay at the door of one of the many workingmen whom they are continually inveigling into the commission of reprehensible acts, under the pretense of promoting "law and order", "industrial peace", etc., the very murders which they aid and abet. Was there ever a more contemptible perversion of the spirit of justice in man?

The moral is obvious: on the heads of the editors and owners of these defenders of the Belmonts and the Gompers, with their contract-breaking scab-breeding corporations and Civic Federationized A. F. of L., rests the odium cast upon Paul Kelly, and the list of dead and injured in the "L" disaster. On their heads should be visited the wrath of the judgment, and not upon that of their unfortunate dupe.

The People points with pride to the fact that it was the only newspaper in this city that stood by the Interborough strikers, and that daily, during the strike, decried the creation of the condition of affairs that is now filling the populace with a revulsion of feeling against scabbism and its disastrous results. It alone is without sin and can afford to throw stones. All others deserve the stones.

IS IT "DIAMOND" OR "SWINE"?

On Labor Day, so-called, the Rev. W. A. Major, of the Bethany Presbyterian Church of Seattle, Wash., delivered a "Labor Day Sermon," the purpose of which was to justify the capitalist by making him out to be the depository of the Nation's brains, the Nation's thinking-tank, and consequently an object of love, veneration and esteem. "As long as the world lasts," the Rev. gentleman summed up his argument saying, "capital and brains will lead our industries, will plan our enterprises and carry to completion every project that blesses mankind." In short, wealth is the reward of brains and thinking.

Within the identical week when that hallelujah was sung in Seattle to the brainless skull of the capitalist, brainless in the proper acceptation of what the brains are there for, another organ of capitalism, located at the other extremity of the country, the New York "Evening Post," known to fame as the recommender of the rifle-diet to the Working Class, seems suddenly to be bitten from another side. Angry, no doubt, at something or another that happened not to suit it, the "Post" speaks out of school and blurts out an article in which it proves that "of all possible occupations, thinking is the most unremunerative", and that wealth is not the result of brains. It proves the fact in journalism, where, "as for ideas, no one has the slightest use for them," and where "the real possessor of the instinct (of journalism) is a genius at giving himself no trouble, and writing editorials that say nothing whatever." It proves the fact in politics where "your thinker is as much out of place as a fossil mastodon," where "history and economics" are "so much superfluous baggage," and where hustling is the thing. It takes up other pursuits and proves that, throughout, the thoughtful under graduates become "dead failures," whereas those who were "perfectly guiltless of thinking" become "prosperous stock-brokers, bankers, captains of industry—brilliant successes." It goes on at that rate, a perfect bull in the china-shop of hallelujahs on capitalist brains, and closes with the question, a crashing thrust of its horns: "Which of you by taking thought can add one million unto his fortune?" The article is so unique that we reproduce it elsewhere in full, including its title: "The Peril of Thinking."

The situation created between the Seattle Rev. Major and the New York "Evening Post" is so supremely ludicrous that one is too much amused to determine whether it is a case of "diamond cutting diamond," or of "swine rending swine."

BETWEEN TWO FIRES—NAY, THREE.

The consular despatches from China are to the effect that the Chinese boycott against American goods is growing worse rather than better. It has subsided in certain places, but in larger areas the boycott has spread and deepened. Simultaneously the news comes from Washington that all negotiations on the new exclusion treaty between this country and China have practically ceased, awaiting the return of Secretary Taft with such information as he has gathered from the authorities "regarding China's feeling and the length to which that Government is willing to go in the new compact."—All of which tells the tale that the Working Class of America are between two fires—nay, three.

If the boycott continues and progresses the result will be a stoppage of production in all the goods exported to China. The export trade of the United States to China amounted in 1903 to upwards of $138,500,000. What a derangement of this trade will mean is obvious. Factories will shut down or slacken up, with the result of fewer men at work, and relative lower earnings. At best, the worker is held at the ragged edge: any pushing from behind shoves him still nearer to the abyss. On the other hand, if the boycott is discontinued, it means that the Chinese Government has won the diplomatic point now at issue between it and Washington. The former Chinese exclusion treaties have long galled the Government at Pekin: they placed China in a position of inferiority: Americans could go to, reside in and move out of China at will, the Chinese, however, could not sojourn in the United States except under severe restrictions, both in point of numbers and of time. China has been insisting, if not upon absolute equality, at least upon substantial modifications of the present status. A diplomatic victory by China means an increased Chinese immigration in the United States, and that, in turn, means a further overstocking of the Labor Market. True enough, it is not from foreign countries that flows the larger stream of Labor into the already overstocked market. Privately owned improved machinery displaces Labor steadily. For every one emigrant from abroad who helps to swell the Labor Market, the native privately owned machine swells it with three. Nevertheless, the fact remains that the more the Labor market is overstocked, whether from China or elsewhere, the lower wages will be.

And thus the Working Class of the land finds itself between two fires—nay three! If the boycott goes on, there is a stoppage of production, with the result of greater idleness and suffering; if the boycott stops, the stoppage will be due to the consent of the Government to allow more Chinamen to immigrate, and that means lower wages too; finally, if both the boycott stops and the immigration of Chinamen does not increase, home conditions are such that the increasingly improved and privately owned machine will continue to deluge the Labor Market with surplus labor—and that also means worse conditions.

Such is the blissful plight of the Working Class under Capitalism—that best of all possible social systems, if our professors, politicians, labor fakirs and pulpiteers are to be believed.

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PEACHES SERMONIZING.

"Just as the offensive power of a squadron of cavalry," says Marx, "or the defensive power of a regiment of infantry, is essentially different from the sum of the offensive or defensive powers of the individual cavalry or infantry soldiers taken separately, so the sum total of the mechanical forces exerted by isolated workmen differs from the social force that is developed, when many hands take part simultaneously in one and the same individual operation. In such cases the effect of the combined labor could either not be produced at all by isolated individual labor, or it could only be produced by a great expenditure of time, or on a very dwarfed scale. Not only have we an increase in the productive power of the individual, by means of co-operation, BUT THE CREATION OF A NEW POWER, NAMELY, THE COLLECTIVE POWER OF MASSES. . . . It is owing to this kind of co-operation that, in the western part of the United States, quantities of corn . . . are yearly wasted."

If Marx had lived to-day he could add, "and in the eastern part of the United States quantities of peaches are left to rot on the trees." He might also add some of his satirical flings at the peach-raisers who denounce Labor for not being handy to take in the peach crop—and starve.

The peach industry is comparatively a new one in New York. Former apple orchards were rooted up and rows of peach trees put in their places. The crops are plentiful, especially this year; but the fruit is rotting on the trees: there are no hands to gather them. Once more individual production stands branded, and, along with it the morality of the individual producer.

Only co-operative labor could redeem those peach crops. Without such labor the crop is lost. To save the crops and yet preserve individual production, amounts to keeping a large body of men idle, hungry, generally pinched, and ever at hand for the short intervals when they are wanted. On the other hand, in order to have such masses of men ready to be turned into the peach orchards without their being taken off the shelves where they had been starving, in other words, to have these men available in happy, healthy condition, then individual production must be given up. It would have to be perceived that each necessary co-operator towards the production of wealth is equally entitled with all others to his share—in other words, Socialism would have to rule—each being entitled to his share of the product of the collective power of the masses.

Society faces on a broad scale the problem that confronts the peach raisers on a small scale—stick to individual production and then keep large layers of humanity in want for occasional use, or even then run the risk of seeing the crops rot; or drop individual production and save both crops and workers. The alternative draws the line between stupid conservatism and enlightened revolution.

That is the sermon read by the rotting peach crop.

ONE MORE ON PAPA GOMPERS.

"Public Opinion" has unwittingly exhibited keen sense, so keen as to rank it with the most satirical of "enfants terribles." In an article in which the said publication gives an account of the Strike-Deputies' Union—a recently organized craft with headquarters in Chicago, the purpose of which is to hire itself out to employers who have trouble with some other crafts, and protect the scabs—it, "Public Opinion," naively asks: "Will the next thing in order be for the Union to affiliate with the Federation of Labor?" By "Federation of Labor" is of course meant the A. F. of L. This is "enfants terribleness" with a vengeance.

The pet Unions of Gompers' A. F. of L. are but "Strike-Deputies' Unions" in disguise. What is the Mamie-Hayes-Ben-Hanford concern, which calls itself "International Typographical Union," but a "Strike-Deputies' Union"? Under the control of the organized scabbery that runs the concern, has not the Mamie-Hayes-Ben-Hanford concern regularly protected the scabs in one and all the establishments where workingmen at other trades went on strike, by itself remaining at work? What is the Tobin "Boot and Shoe Workers' Union," so-called, under the Tobin-Carey-Sieverman administration, but a "Strike-Deputies' Union"? Does it not expressly contract with the employers to guarantee them immunity from strikes, by furnishing them scabs? And so on down the list. Each of Gompers' craft organizations is run by officers who conduct themselves on the principle of the new Strike-Deputies' Union. In fact the A. F. of L., with its system of "contracts," is nothing but a federation of "Strike-Deputies' Unions."

"Enfants terribles" have the habit of putting questions that knock the breath out of their elders, especially if those elders have things to conceal. "Public Opinion" has played the "enfant terrible" on poor, flustered Papa Gompers.

The New York Life is now "explaining." The capitalist system is one long explanation of dishonesty and deception.

New York's mysterious murders cease being mysterious when one understands the mysteries of modern capitalism.

The Czar has called off the tariff war on American products. This is one of the returns he gives American finance for calling off the Japanese war on Russia.

"Business," says a commercial expert, "will follow peace." What will follow business, he sayeth not. But report has it that Rockefeller says panic.

It is now announced that the new gas law is defied, the gas trust breaking it daily. What are the laws made for, if not for the trusts to break? Any belief that holds the law above the trusts is to be discouraged, as it lacks substantial support.

West Side families with children must go, according to the orders of the landlords. Its hard to think of families without children, but then that's the modern capitalist idea of a family.

Vice tribute is said to be levied in the city as of old. Still, it is impossible to convince the reformers that what is wanted is not reform but revolution. Then a thorough social cleansing will be possible.

From the Palisades of the Hudson, facing the city of New York, across the Appalachian Mountains, westward down to the valley of the Ohio and the Great Lakes, across the Mississippi, across the Missouri, across the rocky ledges of the Rocky Mountains, down to the Pacific slope—wherever there is a Social Democratic or "Socialist" party editor, he, they, all, are just now, and increasingly so since the convention of the I. W. W., conducting themselves as if he, they, all had the rabies. Unfortunately for these sorely afflicted A. F. of Lites, fortunately for civilization, their case is beyond the treatment of a Pasteur.

Every lover of the good old American traditions of liberty and independence, must feel disgusted with the cordial relations now existing between the capitalist class of this country and the representative of the Russian autocracy, Witte. The alliance now existing between the highest form of capitalism and the most powerful form of absolutism, would appear discouraging to progress in both American and Russia, were it not for the fact that both capitalism and absolutism carry within themselves the germs of their own destruction. A mixing of the one with the other is only likely to hasten the destruction of both.

A crisis that is to occur in this country in 1907-1908, is claimed to have been predicted by no less an authority than John D. Rockefeller. It will be twice as severe as that of 1903, and caused by "overproduction in all lines," to quote the words attributed to John D. Such a prediction is, of course, startling. In fact, it is doubtful if the panic can be put off so long. So great is the rate of modern industrial evolution that the time alleged to have been set by Rockefeller permits of wondrous changes. It was in less than three years that Japan leaped into prominence. The next three years will witness the further awakening of China, and the renewal of the industerial exploitation of Russia, backed by American finances. These events will give, in fact, have already given, a wonderful stimulus to financial and industrial activity in all countries, so that the world is likely to witness a headlong race for the economic prizes of the international market that will lead to the crisis of Rockefeller, sooner than he predicted. Financiers are notoriously conservative. Modern times are not conservative; they are decidedly revolutionary.

The child—if there is one thing more than an other for which capitalism professes solicitude, the child is IT. The child—the child's birth and development—are its be-all and end-all. The fact that most of the devotees of capitalism prefer the childless family and that, accordingly, the old Biblical injunction, increase and multiply, is somewhat out of vogue, should not be construed as belying this statement. Nor should that other great fact, child labor, which, we are informed, has so increased as to become a matter of grave concern. Nor, finally, should the number of children either debarred from school or put in half-time classes, just made public. For what is there in these facts—a contradiction that brands the professed solicitude of Capitalism for the child as a rank hypocrisy? Softly there, not so rashly—they are the subtle, nay, the occult—the esoteric, if you will—manifestation of this solicitude; and, as such, incapable of comprehension by coarse matter-of-fact creatures like the Socialists.

THE CASE OF SHELBY SMITH.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found a remarkable document under the above head. Shelby Smith is the Editor of a Philadelphia paper called the "Trade Union News", in which he took occasion to severely castigate the International Executive for their conduct of hostilty towards the Philadelphia Local No. 2, of which he was a member, during a strike that the local Union had inaugurated against the "Enquirer". In these articles Shelby Smith charged the International Executive with siding with "rat" employers and printers. The International Executive brought charges against him for this language, and his local Union triumphantly acquitted him. The International Executive thereupon appealed the case before a body of their own creation, the International Committee of Appeals. On last August 15th, the annual convention of the International Typographical Union being then in session in Toronto, the Committee made its report, reversing the decision of local Union No. 2, and ordering the expulsion of Shelby Smith unless he make "a complete and satisfactory apology through the 'Typographical Journal' and the 'Trades Union News'," and that "the apology must meet the wishes of the Executive Council". Furthermore, local Union No. 2 was threatened with the revocation of its charter if it fails to submit to this order within 30 days.

The document referred to is a virile protest against the tyrannous powers arrogated by the international officers of the Union, and surely no less so by the overwhelming majority of the convention who bowed obsequiously to the uncouth despots. Nevertheless, the document is weak in two respects.

The document is weak in that it makes no mention of the Corregan Case, a case that preceded that of Shelby Smith and that was, if such is possible, a still more defiant violation of the civic rights of the citizen. Smith was at least tried; Corregan was condemned without trial by his accusers themselves, in Lynch's own Syracuse Local. Small thanks to the protesters in the Shelby Smith case that the outrage perpetrated upon Corregan has been redressed, that he whipped the malefactors, and that, with heavy costs and damages, they had to re-instate him. The present protesters remained silent, while the capitalist press shouted, jubilant at the attempted violation of the constitutional right of free speech, and applauded the criminals who sought, as in the Shelby Smith case, to muzzle the rank and file in the interests of the capitalist class, and thus to keep secret the felonious conduct of the labor fakir. The countenancing of one wrong weakens all protest against another.

Furthermore the document is weak in that it seems to impute the outrage perpetrated upon Shelby Smith wholly to the malignant disposition of Lynch, the President, and Bramwood, the Editor, of the Union's journal. This is a serious error. The conduct of the Lynches and the Bramwoods is the result, not of original malice, but of their status in the Civic Federation. The journal of the Union is on the list of the Labor papers who sit at the feet of the Civic Federation "economists"; the President and the Editor of the Union are Labor-Lieutenants of the Belmont capitalists. As such, being allowed by the Union to be such, what wonder that only "malice is coiled in their hearts", what wonder that they pursue the apostles of Labor with the malignancy that lackeys ever display in their master's service?

Nevertheless, for all these weaknesses, the document is historic. Better late than never. It is one of the symptoms of the times. Capitalism digs its own grave: how can the lackeys of the capitalist class, the "Labor" Editors and Presidents, the nasty pets of Belmont, fail to take the cue from their masters and, in their turn, dig their own graves? It is as an evidence that the felonious pursuivants of capitalism, of high and low degree, will actually dig their own, and not the grave of the Working Class, that the document in question was at all issued; as such it deserves to be and is hailed with joy.

Much is said of trans-Atlantic travel as an evidence of prosperity in this country. Figures show that during the past month in New York harbor, 23,303 persons have returned from abroad. This is a big number, when considered without regard to other figures. But it appears very small when it is otherwise the case. For instance, when one considers that there are 3,500,000 persons living in Greater New York alone, and that of those 23,303 trans-Atlantic travelers, a great portion comes from various parts of the country, he realizes the picayune character of this evidence. The proverbial drop in the bucket is a reservoir compared to it. It lacks impressiveness and the less said about it the better.

HAMMER-BLOWS.

(Fform the Sydney, Australia, People.)

Who get the real benefit of the machine to-day? The owners. Who are they? The capitalists.

An indefinite continuance of the privately owned machine is simply impossible. The sooner the workers arrive at a definite conclusion on this matter the sooner things will begin to look up.

• • •

Workers, the "privately owned" machine is getting in effective work—displacing men and converting skilled mechanics into unskilled laborers, substituting women for men, children for adults, and manufacturing unemployed. What are you going to do about it?

• • •

Who will get the benefit of the machine to-morrow—under Collectivism? The owners. Who will they be? The whole people. That to-morrow is near, or distant, in direct proportion to your willingness or unwillingness to welcome it. Workers, let us bury the present system and decree Collectivism at the ballot box. There is only one preliminary required—a class-conscious Workers' Political Party, Join the A. S. L.

• • •

If the machine were susceptible of insult it might reasonably sue the Socialist for defamation of character: we are continually accusing it of displacing men and causing misery. But it is entirely innocent of the charge—the pseudo owner of the machine is the real criminal. Let us try him at the bar of humanity: nay, he has been already convicted; let us carry the judgment into effect at the ballot box. The machine stands discharged and leaves the court without a stain on its character: it is our own offspring, and will yet fill our lives with blessing and make this earth a paradise. On, comrades; the Co-operative Commonwealth is no Utopian dream, but a scientific, glorious reality. This is no mere rant, but sober heart-filling truth.

• • •

Socialist philosophy is no longer in the theoretical or metaphysical stage of its existence. It has reached the positive stage; hence it has become in the true sense a science.

• • •

It is neither wrong nor unwise to build air-castles. A little dreaming does not prevent doing, it is rather a delight and stimulus. The world's effective men have been dreamers.

• • •

Even wild beasts do not devour members of their own species. The morality of man ranks below that of the wolf, which appears to recognize that making a meal off his congener is incompatible with the existence of the pack.

• • •

The policies of all just men and women, nay, their religion also, should be a a demand that all mankind should have a knife and fork and something to cut, if willing to work. The root question is a "knife and fork for all, and something to cut". Given that, and the way is clear for human development.

• • •

We invite the attention of the working class to the fact that they, and they only, feed the capitalists, clothe the capitalists and their servants, house the capitalists and their servants, educate the children of the capitalists and the children of their servants; while they (the workers) are underfed, badly clothed, badly housed themselves, their own children badly educated or not educated at all. The working man or woman who upholds such a system is a slave.

Is the population of this country becoming aroused to the nature of the dangers which threaten it? Referring editorially to the "Endless Chain of Scandals," in the national government and the trusts, which seem to be received with indifference, the Norfolk, Va., "Public Ledger" says:

"The country has ceased to laugh over the investigation of the beef trust and railway rate investigations. Truly, though; it is a good humored people, this, with patience which it seems may neither be broken nor frayed. Only apparently, though, for the time will come when futile investigations will cease to be and existing laws against thieves, official and unofficial, will be enforced. There is a revolution in progress in this country now, which is going to end in something. The ripple on the face of the water is still barely discernible, but there is something doing in the depths which will give evidence on the surface before long."

This, no doubt, is true. The revolution is brewing; but it is not the reactionary anti-trust revolution of the "Ledger." It is the pro-trust-Socialist revolution of the working class.

In Ellis County, Texas, Negro haters are driving the blacks out of the county, while the employers are arming the latter so that they can protect themselves until cotton is picked. Material interest knows no prejudice.

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—What do you think I heard a Socialist speaker say the other day?

UNCLE SAM—If he WAS a Socialist speaker you must have heard something sensible.

B. J.—Well, I didn't; he talked nonsense. What he said was downright treasonable to the Revolution of our Fathers!

U. S.—That's stiff. What did he say?

B. J.—Now, then, that Socialist said that we workingmen were nothing but merchandise, like shoes, stockings, pork or beef. If that is not insulting, I don't know what is; if that is not denying Revolution, what is it?

U. S.—Well, I don't know wha you mean by that Revolution. know, however, that a thing m been done, and yet, after a whi all un-done again. A Revolutior father's Revolution, may have been cessful in setting us free; but it d follow from that that we may not h been subsequently re-enslaved, a turned into merchandise. If this di happen, it would be no treason to s so; on the contrary, it would be folly, mischievous folly, to deny it.

B. J.—Well, that's true, too. But we have not been re-enslaved, or turned into merchandise.

U. S. looks at him steadily.

B. J.—Have we been re-enslaved?

U. S.—Let's reason together. You read papers, don't you?

B. J.—I do.

U. S.—Did you ever come in their columns across the expression: "The millionaire market?"

B. J. (amused)—Why, no!

B. J.—Why are you amused?

B. J.—Because the "millionaire market" would mean a market in which millionaires are bought and sold; and that is nonsense; millionaires only buy and sell; they are not bought or sold.

U. S.—Just so; in other words, millionaires would be merchandise?

B. J.—Yes, and they aren't.

U. S.—Or did you ever come acro the terms: "The railroad magn market?" Or "The mine-baron marke Or "The banker's market?" Or " corporation stockholders' market?"

B. J.—No, and for the same rea they are not bought and sold; they not merchandise.

U. S.—Correct. Now, did you come across the term: "The beef market?"

B. J.—Lots of times. That's all right. Beef is bought and sold; it is a merchandise.

U. S.—And did you ever come across the terms: "The pork market?" Or "The shoe market?" Or "The stocking market?"

B. J.—Why certainly, lots of times. And that's very natural; pork, shoes, stockings, etc., are all bought and sold; they are all merchandise.

U. S.—Now, my man, refresh your memory, and tell me whether you ever ran across in the papers the term: "The Labor Market?"

B. J. starts back as though he had been struck full in the chest.

U. S.—Did you, or did you not?

B. J.—I did, by thunder!

U. S.—Your face brightens up; light seems to be going up in it. Was that Socialist right or was he wrong in saying that we were nothing but merchandise under this present capitalist system?

B. J.—Right, by Jove!

U. S.—Yes, my man, let's be sensible and not allow our vanities to blind us to our own undoing. We ARE merchandise, just as pork and beef; we ARE sold in the market just as shoes an stockings;—we ARE ENSLAVED. Loo as you may into the works of our Reve lutionary Fathers, and never once wi you come across the term: "Lab Market." The workingman was n then merchandise. Opportunities natural and social—were then open all; each man could be, and was, architect of his own fortune, or misi tune. In those days had any one u the term: "Labor Market," he wo have been understood as little as if had used the word "kinetograp neither of the two was yet in eixste

(Continued on page 6.)

CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

FREE SPEECH FIGHT IN BOSTON.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The capitalists of Boston sought to compell the submission of the Socialist Labor Party in Boston. A blue coat was sent to stop an out door meeting being held at Castle Square Monday evening. He called for the permit. He was immediately referred to the constitution of the United States, for which our forefathers died, and the chairman continued on, much to the officer's dismay. He then called for the speaker's name and address, which were granted. He afterwards called for the following speaker's name and address, which were also supplied. He then departed, while the speaker was calling his attention to the few drunks who were continually interrupting the speaker.

One of the comrades retired to the nearest police station to ascertain why we could not have police protection and order at our meetings. He was told to show his permit. Whereby the comrade also referred the lieutenant to the constitution of the United States, which we propose to mantain!

The lieutenant, at this point, seeing that he could not bluff the S. L. P., rang up the offices calling his attention to the matter, although the officer did not seem to put in any appearance. In the mean time the workingmen present forced the ward heelers and drunks to desist.

Afterwards many questions were asked and answered; and the problem still remains a deep one as to how the S. L. P. in Boston can be silenced.

Agitation Committee.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 11.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I am sending you a copy of the Los Angeles "Common Sense", an organ of the Socialist Party. I wish to call attention to the report of a meeting of Los Angeles Local, Socialist Party, at which L. E. Beals spoke on the Industrial Workers of the World. You will notice what the organizer says at the close of the report:

"We should like to have heard more of the new organization but time was limited AND PERHAPS ANTAGONISMS WERE NOT TO BE INVITED."

Now this proves the cowardice of certain members of the Socialist Party. They have a large number of pure and simple trade unionists in the local, and do not dare to say anything to offend them.

I cordially approve of the stand you took on the admission of lawyers at the Chicago convention. Boudin had no business there and if he had any sense he should never have pressed the matter A lawyer's hands are tied. He can do nothing for the movement if he wishes to retain his standing with the capitalist class. He must "keep quiet."

With best wishes, I am

A Lawyer.

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 7.

KATZ'S WORK IN JAMESTOWN!

To the Daily and Weekly People:—We had with us for ten days our State Organizer, Comrade Rudolph Katz. He has done some good work, work which this part of the State was sorely in need of. He held four street meetings all fairly attended, and his remarks on the attitude of the Socialist Labor Party on the trade union question, were well received. So also were his remarks on the I. W. W. The trade union stand of the Socialist Labor Party was very much misrepresented in the past by the local Social Democrats. Comrade Katz's meetings have done much good towards clearing those misrepresentations up.

Katz also addressed last Sunday the Social Democratic local on "The Difference," followed by a lengthy discussion.

A section of the Socialist Labor Party was organized during Katz's stay here. The section will be known as Section Chautauqua County. At the first section meeting the following officers were elected: O. Baldner, organizer; W. S. Patterson, recording secretary; Daniel Anderson, financial secretary; O. Baldner, treasurer; O. Martenson, literary and Weekly People agent; M. Seawall, Swedish literary and "Arbetaren" agent.

Organizer.

Jamestown, N. Y., September 9.

THE TYPO STRIKE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—As you know, we printers are demanding a reduction from nine to eight hours' work per day, and are backing up the demand all over the country with "a strike more or less general." We are striking and walking out in bunches and in patches—the regulation pure and simple style. When I tell my intelligent fellow Big Sixers that the moment the bosses had exposed their hand in San Francisco some time ago, the whole International Typographical Union of this country and Canada should have laid down their composing sticks and walked out in a body—every man jack of us—they look at me aghast and think I am just too awful. They consider that the proper time to walk out is to wait until the bosses tell us to "git" out.

Now, here in New York city it will not come to an issue until the expiration of the present agreement, always provided the bosses do not throw us out on the sidewalk before that date—agreement or no agreement. In the meantime the officials of Big Six are going to do their best to bring about a peaceable victory. One of their efforts so far made me grin, as it will every enlightened workingman. They got the editor of "The Mechanic," a "labor" paper presumably, "to ascertain the exact standing" of The Technical Press, the firm which publishes the paper, in regard to the eight-hour proposition. The Technical Press prints, as it says, eighty-one publications per month. A number of these are "labor" papers—perhaps the most of them. For obvious BUSINESS reasons The Technical answers its pure and simple-minded inquirer in a letter chock-a-block full of the usual capitalistic taffy, cajolery and insincerity, in which occur passages which ought to bring a smile to the face of a wooden Indian; but would you believe it! precious few of the intelligent typos could see through. This powerful document is calculated to make the employing printers throw up their hands and quick, too; but I am of the opinion that not one of the employers will miss the point of the joke, no more than a bona-fide Socialist would.

I enclose a copy of the document in question. What do you hink of a wage workers' organization in which capitalists are "members in good standing?" What do you think of their calling themselves "workers?" Yes, indeed, they ARE workers. They work those "seventy-four of the most artistic printers that God ever pumped breath in to" to that extent that after sharing liberally with their employes (no more liberally, however, than the artistic seventy-four can compel them to), they make a SATISFACTORY PROFIT! Ye Gods! and they are going to do ALL IN THEIR POWER to help them improve their conditions! What do the class conscious miners and teamsters and longshoremen think of us intelligent printers, the Technical Press, on the van of the Revolution and are at the tail-end! Aren't we birds?

Cheltenham.

Long Island City, N. Y., Sept. 14.

(Enclosure.)

OUR PRINTER IN LINE. HOW IS YOURS?

On August 31 we thought it advisable to take the precautionary measure of ascertaining the exact standing of our printers. The Technical Press, on the latest proposition of the Allied Trades, the Eight-Hour Day. The following letter speaks for itself and tallies one for the printers.

New York, Sept. 1, 1905.

Office of The Technical Press,
13 and 15 Vandewater St.,
Mr. Joseph A. Mullaney,
Editor The Mechanic.

Dear Sir:—In reply to your request of August 31 that we define our position on the question of the eight-hour day, we beg permission to place the following information under your hat:

The three stockholders who comprise the corporation known as "The Technical Press" are now, and have been for many moons, members in good standing of Typographical Union No. 6 and ARE UNALTERABLY IN FAVOR OF THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY!

The Technical Press juggles the type, whirls the presses, flip-flaps the folding machines and horses the mails for eighty-one publications per month. It has a very husky ghost to do the pedestrian act for seventy-four of the most artistic printers that God ever pumped breath into, and we are workers ourselves. We make a satisfactory profit even though we do share liberally with our employes, and we intend to do all in our power to help them improve their condition.

Yours very truly,
S. Rosenthal, President.

A WESTERN VIEW OF FALL RIVER.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I am now in Fall River, speaking every night. The conditions here seem to be ripe for a strong economic union, such as the Industrial Workers of the World, but there seems to be much timidity among the working people. All seem to experience it. It effects even those from whom one would expect a courageous stand. Some of our members follow mule spinning all day. The result is that they are left with shattered nerves.

I have read about the East, but after going through these textile mills, I can say that I saw things that are hellish. But we are knocking the feet from under pure and simpledom.

I suppose we will have a large meeting to-night in the Public Square. We had a little tilt with the authorities. They tried to bluff us, but we didn't stand for it, so everything is coming our way. All that is necessary is to do the proper work and keep our weather eye open.

Philip Veal.

Fall River, Mass., Sept. 9.

A SUBSTANTIAL ENDORSEMENT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Having been, until within the last two months, engaged in the, to the present-day proletarian common enough, "quest of a master," and, as its corollary afflicted with that universal proletarian disease, an empty pocketbook, I had perforce to miss the perusal of the Stenographic Report of the late Chicago convention.

From the fragmentary reports that I have seen I have, however, come to the conclusion that the convention was an epoch making one and its outcome much better than I had anticipated; a few errors (such as the adoption of a label, the provision for "district councils" within the new union and the practice of committee appointments by the chair, as indulged in at the late convention), excepted, and which, it is to be hoped, will, for the benefit of the organization, be speedily rectified.

I wish the I. W. W. all the success it must have in order to enable it to throttle that caricature of a labor organization, the hide-bound, fakir-dominated Gompers "A. F. of Hell"; and shall do whatever lies within the power of my own limited abilities to help the good work along and believe every member of the S. L. P. should go and do likewise. Comrades, on our shoulders largely lies the responsibility for the success or failure of the I. W. W. The awakening working class of the United States, in particular, and of the world, in general, look to us for guidance and precept. Let us not shirk our duty; we have the training and knowledge necessary, let us show that we also possess the spirit and the pluck to act as the occasion demands. The triumph of the I. W. W. means the speedy triumph of Socialism, their defeat, or dissolution, means a setback for Socialism, the gravity of which it is hard to realize. Ours is the task to see that the I. W. W. DOES TRIUMPH; ours the credit if it wins, our the disgrace if it loses.

The Chicago convention having, as already stated, proved epoch-making; it will also prove, let us hope, a turning point in the hitherto unequal battle of labor vs. capital; therefore, the complete records of the proceedings of that convention will become a historical document, to be read and referred to in the future with increasing frequency and it will be no less useful and necessary for the purposes of agitation in the immediate present. As the convention did not find itself in a position to undertake the publication of such a report and as there may be many who, like myself, were unable to get the complete report in the Daily People, I would suggest that the New York Labor News Company undertake its publication in pamphlet or book form, as soon as a sufficiently large fund is accumulated for that purpose and I hereby forward a money order for $5.00 (sorry I cannot make it more just now) as a starter for such a fund and I trust that this idea will enlist the sympathy of all S. L. P. men, members of the I. W. W. and readers of The People. I trust that the Labor News Company will find the proposed idea practicable, but, if not, I desire the $5.00 to go to the General Agitation Fund and remain,

Yours fraternally,
J. A. Stromquist.

Jerome, Ariz., September 5, 1905.

THE I. W. W.'S MOST CONSPICUOUS FEATURE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The features that the new industrial movement show and which ought to be mentioned in connection with the resolutions to indorse the I. W. W., are so many that it is impossible to embody them in one resolution. Only the most important external features could be taken up in a very reduced form. However, there is one internal feature that sticks out so clearly that we are afraid it might even seem repulsive to those whose character is more sentimental. The feature to which we intend to draw the attention of the membership is the bold and fearless determination to "take and hold," without much parliamentary flim-flam, whatever the organization should be able to lay hands on.

We are afraid that some might be misled by the hypocritic claims of pure and simple organs, or privately owned publications, sailing under the name of Socialist papers, and other capitalist papers, that this determination is synonym with anarchism. Anarchism is, however, a very different thing. We claim that nothing short of such a determination is capable to cope with the present system of legalized robbery. We believe that this determination is one of the most essential features that guarantee success and, what is still more precious, guarantee honesty.

It is only to be regretted that this contempt for parliamentary practice has developed with some into a disregard for political action altogether, at least it seems to be so. Now we have never thought that the foremost aim of political action should be a parliamentary practice forever, or at least for a long interval, as is, for instance, the case in Germany on account of several reasons. But we are of the opinion that the same as the economic movement of the working class aims at taking and holding the tools of production and distribution, so must the political organization aim at taking and holding the gatling guns, the political club, the judge's bench, etc. This is not so much for the purpose of using it against the other fellow, but for the purpose of preventing the other fellow from using it against us. The history of the Idaho and Colorado strikes show us what the capitalist class is able to do when in despair. Of course, they are too cowardly to take up the rifle themselves, but they will certainly give every kind of encouragement to him who is inclined to do the shooting for them. If they get a chance they will sooner blow everything into fragments than leave it to the working class. When the time for the final crisis comes then the economic and political organizations of the working class must act closely hand in hand and rather be directed in their actions from one and the same headquarters. As long as this is not generally recognized so long will the emancipation of the working class be out of sight, or at least it would have to be paid for with extreme sacrifices.

Now we would say to him who thinks that he can do a great service to the working class by going into some capitalist parliamentary assembly and exercise his windbag there, that he better drop that notion, and on the other hand, he who thinks that the political action of the working class could or should be carried on separately from the economic action, he should look up history and be convinced that he is mistaken.

However, to come back to our point and speaking in a general way, the determined spirit that dominated the convention of the Industrial Workers of the World is one of the most encouraging features and shall not be passed over without being emphasized.

The Press Committee.

Rochester, N. Y., August 23, 1905.

John C. Vellerstein,
A. Metzler,
Lewis Harris,
Press Committee, Section Monroe Co.

Concurred in by the Section on August 23, 1905.

RESOLUTIONS REGARDING ARTICLE II., SECTION 7, OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE S. L. P., ADOPTED BY SECTION MONROE COUNTY, N. Y.

Whereas, Developments in the labor movement have brought along changes which render Article II., Section 7, of our Constitution obstructive in the fulfillment of our duty towards the economic movement of the working class, and

Whereas, On the other hand, however, we need the aforesaid paragraph in order to keep out of the Party elements that are dishonest to the working class; and

Whereas, There has been organized, at a convention, beginning on the 27th day of June, 1905, in Chicago, Ill., an Industrial Union now known as the "Industrial Workers of the World," and

Whereas, The Industrial Workers of the World avow themselves to fight entirely and exclusively for the interest of the working class, and to carry this fight to a finish; and

Whereas, The final aim of the Industrial Workers of the World is the same as ours, namely, the overthrow of the capitalist system; and

Whereas, the movement, being just newly organized, cannot be supposed to be already in a state of perfection, however the principle of the class struggle is so strongly emphasized in its declarations, as they are embodied in the Preamble to their Constitution and in their Constitution itself, that it must develop into the correct line; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we hold it to be the duty of every class conscious Socialist to support the "Industrial Workers of the World" to his best ability; and be it

Resolved, That Article V, Section 14, J., be stricken from our Constitution, and

Resolved, That in Article XI. Section 9, the words "Socialist Trade & Labor Allance" be stricken and the words—"Industrial Workers of the World"—be inserted in that place; and be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be sent to the National Secretary and also to the official organs of the Party for publication for the purpose of getting the indorsement of the members of Sections, required by the Constitution, to bring it before the general vote of the Party.

John C. Vollertsen, Organizer.
Section Monroe County, S. L. P.

AS TO ARTICLE II, SECTION 7 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE S. L. P.

New York, September 16th, 1905.

To the Sections of the Socialist Labor Party,

Greeting:—

In view of the formation of the Industrial Workers of the World, and the consequent merging of the S. T. & L. A. into that body, conditions in the Labor Movement have so shaped themselves as to make it necessary for the Party to modify its constitution in accordance therewith, and Section New York County (N. Y.), S. L. P., therefore deems it necessary to place before the Party membership a proposition to so amend our Party constitution.

We desire to leave untouched Article II., Sec., 7, which reads,

"No officer of a pure and simple trade or labor organization shall be a member of a Section."

but hold that it is necessary to modify Article II., Section 7, subdivision a, which now reads,

"Every economic organization that is not endorsed by the Socialist Labor Party or affiliated with it is defined to be a pure and simple trade or labor organization."

In the above sub-division "a", the definition is given of what the Party considers a pure and simple trade or labor organization; accordingly ANY UNION "that is not endorsed by the Socialist Labor Party or affiliated with it is defined to be a pure and simple trade or labor organization," and consequently this paragraph would, in our opinion, bar members from becoming officers of ANY class-conscious trade or labor union organized on class lines, and would bar officers of such unions from membership in the Party.

We therefore move to strike out of the constitution Article II, Sec. 7, subdivision a, and substitute in its place the following:

"Every economic or labor organization that does not recognize the class-struggle, and that is not organized on class lines, having for its purpose the overthrow of the capitalist system, is defined to be a pure and simple trade or labor organization."

In view of the fact that the following sections of the constitution referring to the S. T. & L. A., have become obsolete, we also move to strike them out, namely:—

Article V., Sec. 14, sub-division "j".
Article. VII., Sec. 6.
Article XI., Sec. 9.

We herewith submit this proposition to the Party Sections and solicit endorsements as per Article V., Sec. 14, sub-division b, of our constitution, which provides, referring to the duties of N. E. C.,

"To submit propositions to a general vote. A proposition sent from any Section if endorsed by at least five others located in at least three different States, shall be submitted to a general vote; etc., etc."

so that the matter may properly come before the Party for a referendum vote.

Please address all endorsements to the undersigned.

For the General Committee, Section New York County, N. Y., S. L. P.,
L. Abelson, Organizer.
2-6 New Reade st., N. Y. City, N. Y.

NEW YORK STATE CORRESPONDENCE BUREAU.

The New York State Correspondence Bureau, S. L. P., desires the comrades, sympathizers and others interested, in all parts of the State, to keep in touch with the Bureau, and from time to time, and as quickly as information is received, send names and addresses of persons with whom it may communicate, residing in UNORGANIZED localities, to the end that connections may be established in places where there are none at present, and thus pave the way for the up-building of the organization.

Those in adjacent states who can render any service in connection with the above, will please take notice and follow out the suggestions made.

Address all information and communications to New York State Correspondence Bureau, 2-6 New Reade street, New York city.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it round.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

J. A. N., OXFORD, ENG.—There is nothing so plain to understand as Socialist economics—nor anything so difficult of application. It is easy to understand because the closets study is sufficient to grasp it; it is difficult of application because the application must be made in the open field, and there a thousand opposing currents have to be dealt with. Hence the spectacle of the Hyndmans in England and in this country ever indulging in economic writings, and ever placing both their feet in their mouths the moment they step on the practical field. A man may be able to tell all about "surplus value," "permanent and variable capital," etc., etc., in his closet, and yet be nothing short of an egregrious ass the moment he attempts to take a hand in the live current of the Movement.

A. B. & M. D., SEATTLE, WASH.—Such people must be left to local handling—and not infrequently the handling may have to be done by hand.

N. M. H., JERSEY CITY, N. J.—We are wholly unacquainted with the work. Could you not send it over for inspection?

B. S. F., CINCINNATI, O.—That matter seems too much of a personal wrangle to entitle it to space. There is neither economic nor political principle involved—at least not in the overt manifestation.

T. L. P., CHICAGO, ILL.—1. The economic law that determines the value of labor-power and the price of labor-power (value and price are not the same) is the same economic law that determines the value and price of all other merchandise. The value of merchandise depends upon the amount of labor-power crystallized in and socially necessary for its reproduction; the price of a merchandise is the money which that merchandise will fetch in the market—the money representing the value of the merchandise as affected by transient circumstances. Accordingly, the value of labor-power depends upon the total necessaries requisite to keep the labor-power in existence; the price of the merchandise labor-power is called wages, and that is the value of labor-power as affected by external causes. A large supply, for instance of labor-power, larger than the demand will affect the value by lowering its price below the actual value.

Next question next week.

"S. L. P.," FARIBAULT, MINN.—Let there be free speech and free press—the freest speech and the freest press. Infinitely more harm would be done by suppressing the views of those who think themselves grieved, than the airing of their imagined grievance can harm. In the last analysis it is only upon the judgment of the soundly thinking that a great Movement like that of Socialism can be built. Free speech and free press affords an opportunity to test the sound and the unsound. Of course, Common Sense must preside.

"A CITIZEN," NEW YORK.—The matter was chased after, but nothing found.

C. H. V., EVERETT, MASS.—We are de-lighted that we are approaching your high standard. Only, be patient if we fail to get there at a jump. Remember that, no more than Rome, are angels built in a day. We are training, slowly training, for the angelic choir. But it takes time.

A. H., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The stenographical report will be published in book form as soon as completed, with the typographical errors and a few "pis" that crept in corrected.

M. S., GREENFIELD, MASS.—1. It is a cheap way to get out of it for anyone to say that the charge against Carey that he voted a $15,000 appropriation for an armory is a "Daily People Lie." The charge has been made editorially. It is true. Carey himself admitted it, and said he would do it again. Connect with the Massachusetts Party organization. They will give all the details.

2. The charge that the Jewish Social Democratic Vorwaerts announced the strike of the overall makers and in the same issue published an advertisement for scabs at the same firm was proved by giving the date of that issue. If any fool denies that demand of him that he produce a copy of the Vorwaerts of that date, and then you can prove it again.

P. I. D., KALAMAZOO, MICH.—The German Social Democracy has no referendum. The party's conventions are considered supreme.

W. H. C., BOSTON, MASS.—Could you not send us another copy of the "Guardian." When sending a paper mark the article to which attention is wished to be called. The paper was received; there being nothing to indicate that it was sent for a purpose it was but cursorily looked over and thrown away.

E. A. O., BINHAM CANYON, UTAH.—1. Stenographic report will be printed in book form, soon as complete.

2. The rapid increase of sentiment in favor of a great Cause does by no means imply that the organization that is destined to bring that cause to success must necessarily grow apace. Look at the movement for the abolition of chattel slavery. When disturbing causes set in, they may prevent the growth of such an organization for quite a while. The real test of the growth of sentiment in favor of a great Cause is the indestructibility of the body that represents it. It being indestructible, and the perturbing causes being destructible, once they are worn out, the genuine body will bound forward.

M. A. B., READING, PA.—Max Hayes not only voted, but spoke against the Socialist resolutions offered at the late Toronto convention of the I. T. U., held last August, and the so-called labor-papers have ever since congratulated her on her commendable "change of front."

C. P., CHICAGO, ILL.—Send on copy of the article.

F. W. R., NEW ORLEANS, LA.—You were answered last week.

J. B. V. D., CAIRO, TENN.—The point is not well taken. True enough, the Socialist party delegates to the Amsterdam Congress who signed that ignominious "backward races" resolution were employes and stockholders of the Volkszeitung Corporation. And the fact was so stated in the report of the delegate of the Socialist Labor Party. Nevertheless, the fact remains that the S. P. did not repudiate the action of these men. It therefore stands responsible for their disgraceful action.

J. A. H., NEW YORK.—In 1902 there were 509 cases of suicide in this city; in 1903 there were 534 cases. These are the latest available figures.

J. B., LARGE, PA.—What is it you want to know? You simply give the quotation in German from the "Internationale Bibliothek" for June 1890, page 12; where the passage occurs: "Consequently, the economic emancipation of the workingman is the great goal, to which all political movements must be subordinate," and then you say, Please answer in Letter Box. Answer what?

J. A. S., JEROME, ARIZ.—Glad you have revised your views. Revise also the still lingering and the new doubts. They are unfounded.

F. P. C., PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Communicate with your State Committee.

DAN HOGAN, ARKANSAS.—Inquiry is made from Chillicothe, O., whether you were originally of that city.

G. L. R., NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—Can't share the view that Roosevelt is a lover of peace. Here is what he said in his last annual message to Congress: "If the great civilized nations of the present day should completely disarm, the result would mean an immediate recrudescence of barbarism in one form or another."

W. R., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—There is no sense in spending time on results. Attention should be kept fixed on causes. The political corruption of the "Socialist" party is the party's intimate affinity to the A. F. of L.

F. B., CLEVELAND, O.—There is a German translation of Eugene Sue's "The Mysteries of the People."

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Do not ask for personal answers. This office has neither the time nor personnel to conduct personal correspondence. Save the stamps sent for answers.

A. T., PEORIA, ILL.—No fault should be found with the man who wishes to make sure of his coffin and joins a coffin association. What fault is and must be found with is the grotesque idea of such men's being considered fit to head a great revolutionary movement, and to direct it according to the requirements of the said coffin. A Barney Berlyn on the national committee of a party whose motto is "You have nothing to lose but your chains, and a world to gain," is the sublimation of grotesqueness.

F. J., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—While the strike of the Interborough was on the Central Federated Union unanimously decided that the strikers had "broken their contracts." Mr. Morris Brown is a member of that body and was present on that occasion. Subsequently the body appointed a committee to see Belmont; Mr. Brown was a member of that committee. The committee saw Belmont and told him that the men had done wrong, and begged him to pardon them. That is the Brown whom the A. F. of L. Volkszeitung party thereupon endorsed by putting him on their ticket, the Social Democratic ticket.

T. P. L., SAN JOSE, CAL.—Fourth and last question—the economic organization that is to "take and hold" the

(Continued on page 6.)

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—National Secretary, P. O. Box 880, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

N. E. C. SUB COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting of the above committee was held on September 15 at 2-6 New Reade street with T. Walsh in the chair. Present: Crawford, Donohue, Olson, Moren, Eck, Lechner, Anderson and Walsh. Absent and excused: Hossack, Teichlauf and Kinneally. Absent and engaged in Party work: Gillhaus and Katz. Absent without ecxuse: Bahnsen and Burke. The financial report for the two weeks ending with Sept. 9 showed receipts in the amount of $120.87; expenditures, $278.97.

Communications: From John J. Kinneally tendering his resignation as a member of the committee for the reason that he is working nights and cannot attend. Resignation accepted and secretary instructed to take proper steps to cause the vacancy to be filled. From Section Essex County, N. J., reporting the expulsion of Frank C. Burgholz, for conduct unbecoming a member, insubordinatian and contempt. From Kansas City, Mo., a general report on the local situation in response to recent circular of the N. E. C. sub-committee; also pointing out that K. C. police authorities are interfering with street meetings, arresting speakers, etc. From Section Monroe County, N. Y., a communication with resolutions aiming at the amendment of the Party constitution in such parts as refer to the S. T. & L. A. and asking for publication. From J. A. Stromqvist, Jerome, Arizona, enclosing $5 for a fund to publish the Industrial Convention proceedings in book-form. From former secretary of Minnesota S. E. C., reporting final wind-up of his official duties. From former secretary of Pennsylvania S. E. C., stating that the S. E. C. has been removed from Philadelphia to Pittsburg and that the new secretary is D. T. Lentz, 70 Eureka street, of that city. Several reports were received from organizers Bohn and Williams reporting successful work in the State of Washington with good meetings, good sale of literature and prospects for organizing the I. W. W. From Indiana S. E. C., reporting that the charter of Section Marion has been surrendered and that a re-organiaztion will take place with all objectionable elements left out. From Colorado S. E. C. and from Denver, Col., letters bearing upon the matter of an application for membership made by one Selig Schulberg and that the application had not been granted. From Texas S. E. C., a communication urging that an organizer be sent into the State during the winter months when out-door work can be successfully conducted in that climate. The Texas S. E. C. guarantees to raise a fund of about $100 to assist in this work. The Secretary was instructed to take the matter up with the S. E. C.

Charters were granted to new Sections as follows: Mineral City, Ohio; Chatauqua County, N. Y.; and Chemung County, N. Y.

Adjournment followed.

A. Moren,
Recording Secretary, pro tem.

NEW JERSEY S. E. C.

Meeting held September 10, 1905, at 143 Beacon avenue, Jrsy City. Absnt with excuse Chas. Fallath and John Hossack.

Communications: From organizer of Section Essex County reporting the expulsion of F. C. Burgholz, for conduct unbecoming a member of the S. L. P., insubordination and contempt of Section's grievance committee; also that Section Essex County has proceeded with the Magnette case, thus concurring in the recommendation of the state committee. Communcaton filed. From state organizer Henry Jager, giving partial report of his doings in the state. It was decided that Jager should proceed next to Bridgeton, and that due to certain conditions the N. J. S. E. C. cannot furnish any more money until a full and thorough report of his tour is on hand. From R. Berdan, for state correspondence bureau, report of its doings. Filed. From F. C. Burgholz, appealing from decision of expulsion by Section Essex County. The secretary was instructed to notify both parties to this appeal that the appeal will be heard at the next regular meeting of the state committee, Sunday, Oct. 8. From J. Eck, presenting his appeal to the N. J. Sections from the decision of the state committee in the matter of his unseating during the hearing of the Magnette appeal case. It was decided that that portion pertaining to the reception of the objections of Magnette where Magnette refers to Eck as not being a fit person to judge and decide an appeal, be expunged from the minutes.

Sections reported as follows:

Essex county assisted a successful I. W. W. meeting. Held two good open air meetings.

Passaic county held one successful open air meeting. Held county convention. Nominated a full county and a city ticket. $54 collected for state organizer's fund. The obtaining of Weekly People subs slightly improving.

North Hudson, increase in membership.

Hoboken, held two open air meetings with average success. Has elected a committee to co-operate with I. W. W. local to arrange for a public mass meeting.

D. A. 4, S. T. and L. A., reports having disbanded.

Essex County, having applied to the N J. S. E. C. for speakers, it was decided to request Section Essex County to apply to various speakers directly.

Adjournment followed.

Julius Eck, Se'y pro tem.

MICHIGAN S. E. C.

Meeting at Detroit. Owing to the illness of secretary, Mieko Meyer, the organization of the newly elected State Committee did not take place sooner. The Secretary reported the election of the following seven from a list of fourteen: Geo. Hasseler, H. Richter, G. Barstow, G. Tuchelski, C. Smith, L. Goldberg and A. Fabinski.

Treasurer's report showed $24.81 on hand.

Secretary's report was postponed, owing to inability to prepare the same.

Audit of the financial books by Section Detroit, was ordered.

Dues were received from Section Detroit and Kalamazoo.

Section Kalamazoo reported successful outdoor meeting with H. Richter, of Detroit, and J. Billow as speakers. Several hundred leaflets were distributed, some books sold, and several members for the section secured. The section is going to keep it up as long as the weather permits.

The new State Committee was then organized as follows: Recording secretary, Geo. Hasseler; general secretary and financial secretary, H. Richter.

A communication from H. Ulbricht, regarding the Correspondence Bureau, was laid over till next meeting.

Adjournment followed.

H. Richter, Secretary.
Kraft, P. O., Mich.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

During the week ending with Saturday, September 16, the following contributions were received to the above fund, which fund is designed to keep in the field S. L. P. organizers;

W. Daise, Calabasas, Cal. ..	$ 1.00
Robt. Straubinger, Calabasas, Cal.	1.00
Scand. Section New York	3.00
Victor Sjoman, New York ..	1.00
Birger Knutson, Jersey City, N. J.	1.00
E. Rouner, Chinese Camp, Cal.	2.50
Paul ——, Brooklyn, N. Y. ..	1.00
Henry Seiler, Utica, N. Y. ..	50
John B. Rapp, Utica, N. Y. ..	1.00
Frank Gessler, Utica, N. Y. ..	50
O. J. Hughes, Brooklyn, N. Y. (for September)	1.00
R. Guhl, Grand Island, Neb. ..	1.00
J. H., Jersey City, N. J.	50
John Able, Glen Roy, Ohio ..	1.00
E. S. Prentiss, Kennydale, Wash.	50
L. J. Francis, Tualitin, Oregon	1.00
F. K. Furlong, Boston, Mass.	1.00
Leo Smalley, Boston, Mass. ..	1.00
H. E. Wringht, Jamaica Plains, Mass.	1.00
A. Touroff, Brooklyn, N. Y. ..	1.00
John J. Donohue, New York	1.00
W. F. Rohloff, Buffalo, N. Y.	1.00
Section Tacoma, Wash., perF. Bohn	130.00
Frank Crossman, Seattle, Wash	2.50
Total	$ 156.00
Previously acknowledged ..	$1,369.00
Grand total	$1,525.00

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

CANADA, ATTENTION.

To all sections, members-at-large and sympathizers in Canada:

The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of Canada, consider the time to place organizers in the field ripe and, in order to do so, submit the following plan: All sections, members-at-large and sympathizers are now asked to contribute a regular monthly contribution, starting at once, so that by the time spring arrives, the funds will be on hand to enable the N. E. C. to, from time to time as opportunity offers, engage the organizers of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States who, in their work, come close to the Canadian border, to work for the Socialist Labor Party of Canada.

Get in line everybody. Don't read this and then forget it. Act at once.

All monies to be sent to I. P. Courtenay, 144 Duchess avenue, London, Ont.

I. W. W. ACTIVITY

(Continued from page 1.)

their interest to do their part in seeing that the great body of unorganized wage workers became organized and united with the I. W. W. which offers to the working class the best system of organization to meet their present masters in a struggle for better conditions.

Organizer Shurtleff had no less than three meetings to attend one night.

Despite the misrepresentations of the A. F. of L. fakirs, interest in the I. W. W. continues to increase.

Former Local Alliance 141, S. T. & L. A., Cigarmakers, reports having surrendered its charter and become part of the I. W. W.

Chicago Cloakmakers' Union No. 29 Installed—Big Mass Meeting Marks Event.

Chicago, Sept. 11.—At the last mass meeting held Sept. 6th, at Porges Hall Maxwell and Jefferson streets, we installed the charter of the Cloakmakers' Union No. 29. The hall was so crowded that not a seat was left empty. About 500 cloakmakers, and workmen from other and different trades, were in attendance. The speakers were Payment of Pullman and Lingenfelter, both were vociferously applauded. The meeting was adjourned with cheers for the I. W. W. Everybody in the hall took the pledge to become an organizer in his shop.

All those working in the Printing and Bookbinding trades in Chicago and vicinity and desiring information in reference to organizing under the Industrial Workers of the World, shall communicate with

Jean Spielman,
420 S. Wood street, Chicago.

GREATER N. Y. PRINTERS' UNION.

A regular meeting of the above organization was held on Friday evening September 8, at 125 Rivington street. Seven new members were proposed and accepted.

Several members were expelled from the organization in accordance with notice issued last week.

A resolution was also made to exchange the charter of the S. T. & L. A. 15 for one issued by the Industrial Printers' Union.

Initiation fee from September 8th on will be $2. Next meeting will take place on Friday evening, September 4, at 125 Rivington street.

M. Brody, Sec'y.

LOCAL 152 UP AND DOING.

Paulson, N. J., September 11.—The I. W. W. Mixed Local 152, held its second meeting this evening on its regular weekly meeting night in Helvetia hall, 54 Van Houten street, with a good attendence. One new application received. Under good and welfare the discussion was not only interesting but very instructive, on constitution, by-laws and parliamentary laws, including the necessity for discipline, and the advisability of the president calling on members in good and welfare who have not spoken, to encourage them to take active part in the meetings. The night was very stormy, but that did not deter the militants.

Local 307, S. T. and L. A. Holds Its Last Meeting—Vigorous Work In Hartford.

Hartford, Ct., Sept. 17.—On the 13th inst., the officers and members of Local No. 307 assembled at S. L. P. hall for the last meeting of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. Jos. Campbell was elected chairman. All officers were present.

Minutes of previous meeting read and received.

Picnic Committee reported $13.60 profit for the Agitation Fund.

Comrade Brewer reported he collected on donation list the sum of $25.00, which he will turn over with itemized list of donors.

Communications received by Organizer Louis Neuhouse were read and deferred to new business for action.

The Agitation Committee reported very successful agitation conducted by Veal, Campbell, Brewer and Stodell in and around the city of Hartford, meetings being held twice a week. A local of the Industrial Workers of the World was organized at New Britain, Ct.

Agitation Committee reports two weeks' payment given to Jos. Campbell for agitation work.

Financial report referred to next meeting.

Carfare bills ordered paid to Brewer and Neuhouse.

Moved and carried to close the business of Local 307, S. T. & L. A., and open up for formal action for the Industrial Workers of the World.

Campbell as chairman pro tem, called for action on communications. From Secretary-Treasurer Trautmann, letters and charter of organization received. This local is now Local No. 160, I. W. W.

Nomination and election of officers then took place as follows:

President, Jacob Brewer; vice-president, Charles Roberts; financial secretary, Frank Noteck; recording secretary, Samuel Stodell; warden, Joseph Kumpitch; conductor, Joseph Williams; board of trustees, T. Poganitch, J. Roshiesel, J. Neuhouse, A. Rosmiesel and Jos. Campbell.

Jack Lee, of New York City, volunteered to speak at our open air meetings. His offer was gladly received and acted upon.

The following open air meetings were arranged for:

Friday evening, Park and Broad streets. Speakers, Lee, Campbell and Stodell.

Saturday evening, Trumbull and Asylum streets. Speakers, Lee and Campbell.

Sunday, P. M., Burnside Railroad Conductors' and Motormen's headquarters. Speakers, Lee, Campbell and Stodell.

Monday evening, New Britain. Speakers, Campbell and Stodell.

Tuesday evening, Albany avenue and Main street, city. Speakers, Lee, Campbell and Stodell.

The subject for discussion will be "New and Old Trades Unionism," by Comrade Campbell, "The Conditions of the Railway Slaves," by Comrade Lee. "Democratic-Hearst Municipal Ownership," by Stodell.

Financial Secretary Knoteck was instructed to purchase necessary supplies for our local.

Local dues were fixed at thirty-five cents per month.

Recording-Secretary instructed to write General-Secretary Trautmann regarding national speakers for Hartford.

Treasurer Jos. Rosmiesel turned over funds of the previous local to the present local, amounting to $29.50.

An Entertainment Committee of the following was elected to entertain and raise funds: Campbell, Louis Neuhouse, Kumptich, Stodell and Knoteck.

Next regular business meeting September 27, 1905.

Meeting adjourned.

Samuel Stodell,
Recording Secretary, Local No. 160,
Industrial Workers of the World.

L. A. 261 S. T. & L. A., DECIDES TO INSTALL.

Detroit, Sept. 16.—At a specially called meeting of L. A. No. 261, S. T. & L. A., the matter of installation into the I. W. W. came up for action. Twelve members were present. The total membership is twenty-two. Five were out of the city. After a thorough discussion it was decided by a vote of seven against five to install.

Upon their request the following are the members that are recorded as voting against: A. Ahlers, A. Fabinsk, E. Smith, C. Smith and M. Meyer, by proxy, he being sick.

Their reasons for opposition were that the S. T. & L. A. was a good organization; there was no change necessary; and the delegates had no right to install. The I. W. W. was no good and was a pure and simple organization.

The majority recognizing that the I. W. W. is the economic organization of the wage working class, the product of capitalist development and Socialist agitation, it was the duty of every class conscious Socialist to become a member and by active participation make it a success, strengthening the weak points necessarily present in a new organization.

Ten men then organized Industrial Workers' Union No. 159 and elected officers. The organization will meet at Room 10, Avenue Theatre Block, every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. All workingmen in accord with the I. W. W. are invited to enroll.

In conjunction with the local of United Iron and Metal Workers, a plan for general agitation is being worked out.

All indications point to a speedy growth of the I. W. W.

H. Richter.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
Fourteenth street, 211 East—Neatly furnished rooms, large or small, for rent. J. E. Alexander.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES

Improvement is the keynote of this week's notes.

One hundred and ninety-three subscriptions to the Weekly People and 43 mail subscriptions for the Daily People were received during the week ending Saturday, September 16.

W. O. Nelson, of Altoona, Pa., sends in seven yearlies for the Weekly People. C. C. McHugh, of Anaconda, Mont. sends in 5 for the Weekly and 2 for the Daily. G. A. Jenning, East St. Louis, Ill. sends 14 Weeklies; Nick Dufner, Lynden, Wash., 7; R. Guhl, Grand Island, Neb., 5; August Gillhaus, Shawnee, Ohio, 5.

While this week shows improvement over the previous week, a much better showing ought to be made. This is the most favorable time of the year for getting new readers and we hope that every comrade will realize the necessity for doing his or her share towards securing a substantial number of new readers every week. Keep it up. Let us be able to say again next week: Improvement is the keynote of this week's notes.

The Weekly People of Oct. 7 will be a special issue of 8 pages. It will contain the speech of Daniel De Leon entitled "The Preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World". This issue will be invaluable for propaganda.

Bundle orders should be sent in as soon as possible. The regular rates will be charged. They are as follows: 5 to 100 copies, 1 cent; 100 to 500 copies, 75 cents per hundred; 500 and over, 50 cents per 100. Let us make the circulation of this special issue the greatest circulation of all special issues yet published!

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

The distribution of literature still goes on in a way that will surely bring results.

Section San Francisco bought 100 copies of "John Mitchell Exposed". National Organizer B. H. Williams ordered from Seattle, 190 pamphlets, 40 "What Means This Strike" and the rest various well assorted titles 20 of each. Henry Jager, Organizer of New Jersey, ordered 50 "What Means This Strike!"

Section Winona, Minn., bought 75 assorted pamphlets, 1,000 "Industrial Workers of the World" leaflets, and 500 "Debs and De Leon's Speeches." The S. L. P. Educational Club of Brooklyn, bought 2,000 mixed leaflets. We received $1.50 from Louisville, Ky., for "Debs and De Leon's Speeches".

Fifty "Trades Unionism in the United States" and 50 "John Mitchell Exposed" were bought by the 7th A. D., Brooklyn. Section Seattle ordered 1000 "Speeches of Debs and De Leon", 25 "Trades Unionism in the United States" and other pamphlets, amounting in all to $6.55 worth. The 34th A. D., New York, bought 1000 mixed leaflets. The 23rd A. D., New York, took 250 "Speeches of Debs and De Leon". New Orleans, La., bought 1000 "Debs and De Leon Speeches" and a few pamphlets. Section Jamestown, N. Y., ordered a great variety of literature amounting to $3.04. T. L. Powers, Chicago, bought a copy of "Socialism and Modern Science." Comrade Voorhis of Everett, Wash., sent 50 cents for a few propaganda pamhlets, and some other small orders were received.

Keep up the distribution, and add to it.

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

(Continued from page 4.)

As the latter, so is the term "Labor Market" a subsequent deelopment, and that development is indicated by the pregnant expression: "Labor Market,"—WE ARE ENSLAVED!

B. J.—Then, all that was gained is lost again?

U. S.—But not beyond recall. Our slavery a hundred and odd years ago arose from our political DEPENDENCE upon a foreign power; accordingly, our freedom at that time had to be gained by our asserting our INDEPENDENCE. Now, then, to-day, our slavery arises from the circumstances of our being merchandise lying on the shelves of the market—along with beef and pork, and potaaoes; accordingly, our freedom from this new bondage must be gained by our stripping ourselves from the disgraceful condition of merchandise; we must pull ourselves away from the economic companionship of pork and beef, and shoes and leather, and all other merchandise; we must dare to stand erect; we must dare to claim our rights and perform our duties as MEN, as HUMAN BEINGS. To do that now, we must overthrow the present tyrant class—the capitalist class—the present system—the Capitalist or Wage Slavery system, and set up the Socialist Republic where the instruments of production shall be owned by all; and thus all who work may be free. Fall to, Jonathan.

Extra! Extra!! Extra!!!

SPECIAL 8 PAGE EDITION WEEKLY PEOPLE

OCTOBER 7, 1905.
WILL CONTAIN ADDRESS OF
DANIEL DE LEON
ON

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(Continued from page 5.)

machinery of production and the political organization that is to conquer, for the only purpose that it can conquer, the political power, to wit to abolish it—two such organizations can not be organized into one. The matter is covered fully in the De Leon speech that you will presently see in The People.

J. S., NEW YORK.—We are not aware that "Trautmann radically changed his mind." But suppose he did. Trautmann is a man. It takes a man to change his mind and admit he was wrong. Degenerates are not capable of such an act. The righter they find an adversary to be all the more do they indulge in billingsgate against him, they crawl into a hole and neatly pull the hole after them.

J. M. R., TORONTO, CANADA.—Has arrived safely. There are more stories ready, you can get another if wanted. Papers came.

A. S. D., FINLAY, TEX.; R. B., LOS ANGELES, CAL.; S. J. B., ANN ARBOR, MICH.; J. E., EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND; M. E. K., CHICAGO, ILL.; T. O'D., NYACK, N. Y.; J. N., KEOKUK, IA.; C. C. C., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.; H. C. K., SAG HARBOR, N. Y.; P. K., KANSAS CITY, MO.; H. G., SCHENECTADY, N. Y.; C. C., ST. LOUIS, MO.; Y. Y., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.; N.N., CHICAGO, ILL.; O. O., BROCKTON, MASS.; G. G., MILWAUKEE, WIS.; J. S. K., RICHMOND, VA.; E. H., NORFOLK, VA.; L. S., EDGEWATER, COL.—Matter received.

ATTENTION, PATERSON!

An open air meeting will be held corner of Market and Church streets, Saturday evening, September 23, at 8 p. m. Speaker, T. Walsh, of Brooklyn.

Organizer.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

N. Y. OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

Monday, September 25, 8 p. m.

4th street and Second avenue; 10th street and 2nd avenue; 106th street and Madison avenue; 7th street and avenue B.

Tuesday, September 26th, 8 p. m.

15th Assembly District—147th street and 8th avenue.

Wednesday, September 26th, 8 p. m.

McDougal and Bleecker streets; Pipe and Henry Streets; 82nd street and 1st avenue; 86th street and 3rd avenue.

Thursday, September 28th, 8 p. m.

24th street and 8th avenue; 50th street and 10th avenue; 63rd street and Amsterdam avenue; 127th street and 3rd avenue.

Friday, September 29th, 8 p. m.

26th street and 3rd avenue; 114th street and 5th avenue; 132nd street and Amsterdam avenue; 136th street and St. Ann's avenue.

Saturday, September 30th 8 p. m.

148th street and Willis avenue.

32nd AND 33rd A. D.

Sympathizers of the S. L. P. Attention!

The members of the 32nd and 33rd A. D.'s S. L. P. have engaged an elegent meeting room at Harlem Terrace, 210-212 E. 104th street. Business meetings will be held 1st and 3rd Fridays of each month. First meeting in our new headquarters will take place Friday, October 6, 1905.

We calpl upon all readers of the Daily and Weekly People and others who reside in these districts and who are convinced that the principles and tactics of the S. L. P. are right, to join our ranks and help make these districts the banner districts of Greater New York.

A. Zimmerman, Organizer.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!
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